

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 38

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 10, 1930

No. 6

Draper Exhibit

at Textile Show

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RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

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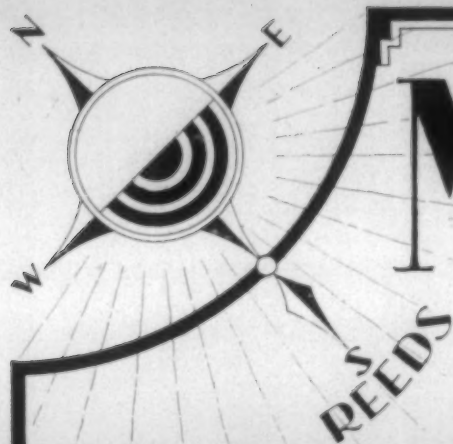
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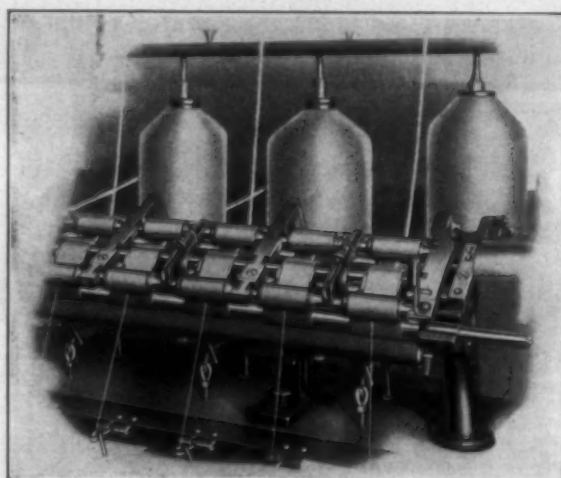
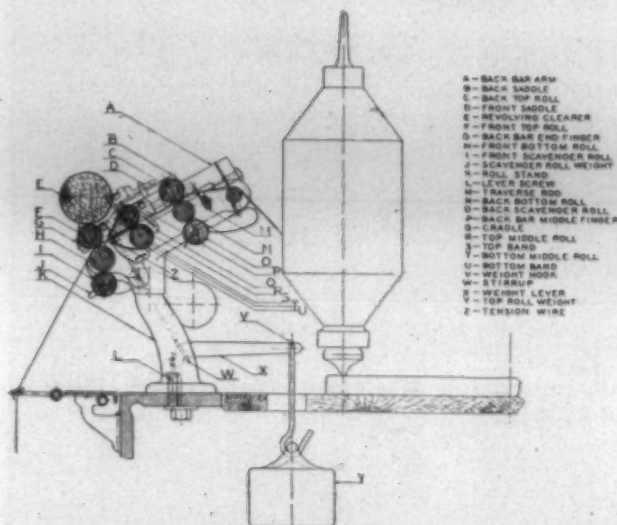
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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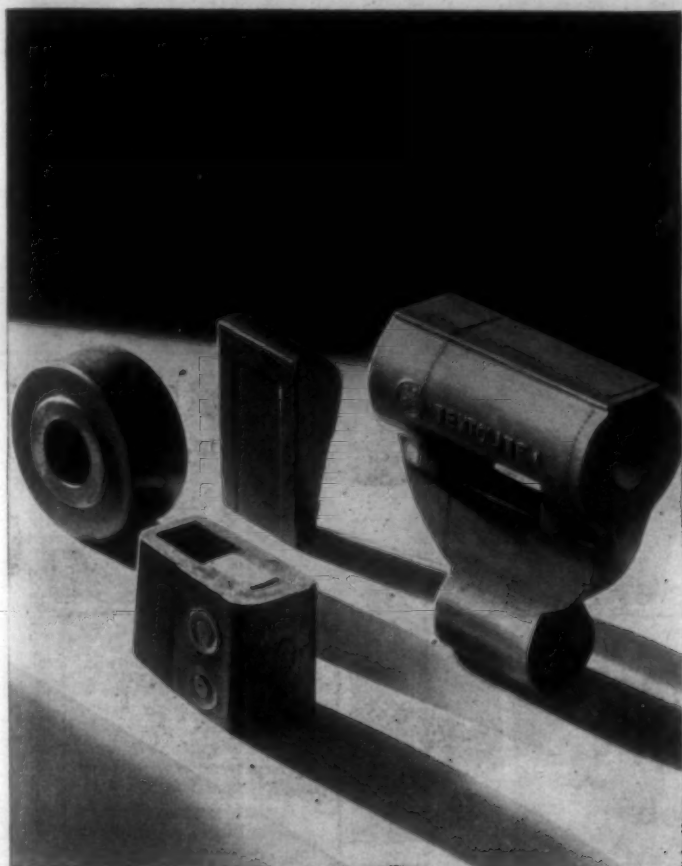
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THEY INCREASED PRODUCTION with less cotton for the same count of yarn

A Southern mill installed a modern automatically controlled humidifying system and here's what happened.

First—They were spinning 8's. Formerly, to be sure that the yarn would reel slightly on the heavy side, they set for a 7.80. Since the new humidifiers were installed, they have been setting $\frac{1}{4}$ numbers lighter, and the yarn is still reeling 7.80 off the frames.

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Jewell Heads Georgia Association

D. A. JEWELL, JR., vicepresident of the Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chicamauga, was elected president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia at the 30th annual meeting of the association, held in Atlanta last week. Other officers elected were D. W. Anderson, general manager of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, vice-president; T. M. Forbes, secretary, Norman E. Elsas, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, treasurer; Hutton Lovejoy, LaGrange, general counsel and C. W. Cheers, Atlanta, traffic manager. Directors elected were: S. A. Fortson, president of Enterprise Manufacturing Company, of Augusta; L. L. Jones, of Canton Cotton Mills, Canton; J. H. Cheatham, of Georgia Kincaid Mills, Griffin; Paul K. McKenney, of Swift Manufacturing Company, of Columbus; W. N. Banks, of Grantville Hosiery Mills, Grantville; Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., of LaGrange; W. D. Anderson, Jr., of Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon; J. A. Dudley, Athens Manufacturing Company, of Athens; A. T. Matthews, of Martha Mills, of Goodrich Rubber Company, Thomaston; G. I. Parmenter, of Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Cartersville; W. K. Moore, of Crown Cotton Mills, Dalton; and Julian T. Hightower, of Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston.

In his address as retiring president, Clifford J. Swift, traced the history of the Association from its organization in 1900 when it was known as the Georgia Industrial Association. His presentation of the accomplishments of the organization in the 30 years of its existence was unusually interesting. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Swift referred to present conditions in the industry as follows:

"It is hardly necessary for me to describe conditions during the past year 1929, and as to the final outcome for 1930 it is not easy to forecast results but we can make these results better if every mill will balance production with demand and ascertain their actual cost of manufacturing and get the habit of quoting prices that will show a profit. The Cotton-Textile Institute can offer you excellent assistance in cost accounting work and anyone that is not able to accurately determine their cost should avail themselves of this service offered by the Institute. We seem to be price backward. Let's quote and hold for profitable prices and stop so much talking about prices that merely show cost. No mill executives should feel satisfied to go before his stockholders at the end of any year and say we have not had such a bad year as we have not lost any money. I believe that the most of us are operating our plants efficiently and if this be true, then the one trouble existing today lies with the selling agent and their not being able to secure profitable prices, therefore, I think that we should all insist that our selling agents secure prices that will enable us to pay good wages to our

employees and a fair return to the stockholders on invested capital. If this is done I can see no reason why we should not look to the future with pleasure and confidence."

Approve Shorter Week

The most important resolution adopted at the convention was that in which the association went on record as being in favor of the shorter working week for the mills. Extracts from the resolution, which approves the schedule of 55 hours for the day shift and 50 hours for the night shift, follow:

"In order to assure complete uniformity of running time and hours of operation, the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia approves the policy which is receiving the support of the entire industry, of the maximum operations of cotton mills of 55 hours running by day and 50 hours night running, that no machinery be operated at noon or other overtime, and urges upon its members the adoption of this policy."

George Harris, ex-president of the association, termed this movement, which has been fostered by the Cotton-Textile Institute as the biggest thing the industry has ever considered. Uniform operating schedules are absolutely fundamental, if the industry is to get anywhere, emphasized Mr. Harris.

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute reported very gratifying progress in the movement to provide more uniform working hours, showing that the "55-50" program has gained widespread approval in the industry. He expressed confidence that the voluntarily reduced operating schedule will soon be in effect in the great majority of the mills.

Report of Secretary

Various phases of the active work of the association were outlined in reports made to the convention.

The report of the secretary, T. M. Forbes touched upon the details of the Association's work in respect to traffic affairs, state and national legislation affecting the textile industry, workmen's compensation law, hours and conditions of labor, industrial relations, electric power rates, work the Textile School at Georgia Tech, and other matters.

The work of Secretary Forbes was highly commended by President Swift.

Traffic Manager C. W. Cheers reported briefly upon traffic conditions as they affect the mills of the state.

"Taxes, Legislation, and Business Man's Interest in Government" was discussed by Hutton Lovejoy, general counsel, of LaGrange.

"The Self-Insurance Plan, Under the Workmen's Compensation Act," was discussed under the leadership of A. A. Drake, secretary and treasurer of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon.

(Continued on Page 37)

Sees No Labor Trouble at Elizabethton

By John Wood, Johnson City, Tenn.

RECENT widespread use of newspaper headlines to the contrary notwithstanding, there is no strike among the employees of the Elizabethton units of the American Glanzstoff and Bemberg rayon corporations and there has been none since the Spring of 1929. Stories to the effect that there has been a strike in progress at these mills within the last month or two have had no foundation in fact.

What actually has happened at Elizabethton was the formulation of certain demands upon the management of the plants by outsiders, many of whom were not at that time and, in fact, never have been connected with the mills in any capacity. Along with these demands announcement was made that a strike call had been issued but for reasons best known to themselves, perhaps explained later in this communication, the employees continued to report as usual and conditions inside the mills remained unchanged.

Crowds gathered on highways leading to the plants are said to have kept a few of the employees away, but, so far as is known, none of the demands upon the management has been honored and, certainly, the strike has not materialized. The conclusion is that the employees are satisfied and that they feel able adequately to handle matters affecting their welfare in their own way, which way appears to be through the organization they have set up in co-operation with the management for that purpose, for there is in effective operation in advanced form in both units, a Plant Council which was adopted by a large majority after careful study, deliberate vote and under employee supervision. With such machinery at their command, apparently, there is a feeling in the plants that outside agencies are not needed in the adjustment of differences from whatever source arising. Therefore, by many, directly to the Plant Council is attributed the disregard of the strike call of recent headline prominence. And, it may be of interest to note that, developing from an employee representative committee plan, inaugurated last summer, the Plant Council had just been organized in each of the mills and its machinery but then duly set up, when the above threat appeared. Regardless of whether or not the avoidance of a strike was due to the councils, the test upon their strength must have been withstood, for they are still functioning and the plants are gradually increasing their working forces.

Build Spirit of Co-operation

In this connection it might be well to recall that it was at the Glanzstoff and Bemberg plants that the strikes occurred in the Spring of 1929, which attracted such wide attention in the press and in the industrial world. Whatever may have been the cause of those troubles, or whatever their final determination, immediately upon resumption of operations at these plants, an experienced personnel director in the person of E. T. Willson, was employed and the work of providing means whereby more intimate relations between employer and employee might be fostered and encouraged and causes of misunderstanding and friction which arise thereafter, cleared, was begun. The result was the organization last Summer of the representative committees above referred to and, later, the establishment of the permanent and formal Plant Councils. It is assumed that therein was expressed a tacit agreement upon the part of both the employer and employee, that there should be no recurrence of the troubles of the Spring of 1929, if through sincere and ear-

nest effort in common council it could be prevented. Also, that thereafter, management and labor would sit together in consideration of any matters that might arise, each with a free voice in their determination and without surrender of independence by either. The right to strike having been reserved, it is a further conclusion that only as a last and remote resort would labor fall back upon that method of defending its position.

Plant Council Plans

The Plant Councils Plan was adopted at the Glanzstoff and Bemberg plants in January of this year. It is an elaboration of the employee representation committee arrangement entered into in June and July, 1929, and after the strikes occurring in the Spring. Following a period of study and discussion, 74 per cent of the employees of these plants, under employee supervision and by secret ballot, voted favorably upon it. No employee in supervisory or clerical occupation was permitted to take part in the balloting.

Coincident with the adoption of the Plant Councils Plan, there was approved the clearly defined policy of the mills as written into the plan, viz.: "There shall be no discrimination against any employee because of race, sex, political or religious affiliation, or membership in any labor organization."

In certain respects the Glanzstoff and Bemberg Plant Councils Plan involves a greater advance in the Plant Councils idea than had yet been made. Arbitration, for instance, while provided for, is not compulsory, as is required in some of these plans. Some plans lodge power of veto with president or directors. In this, arbitration is by mutual consent. As noted, already, the right to strike is not denied. Another difference lies in grouping of representatives according to main operating divisions. For illustration, the spinning department constitutes a division with a committee of its own. Division committees are composed of employee representatives nominated and elected by employees and a no greater number of supervisory members appointed by the division superintendent. From and by the division committee representatives not more than eight employee representatives are chosen for membership in the Plant Council, of sixteen, of which the remaining eight members are appointed by the management.

Equal Voting Power

Equal voice and voting power are enjoyed by both groups in the Plant Council. The two groups vote separately and as groups and report only their group majority, in endeavor to remove implication of undue influence upon the voter or venality of whatever nature.

Speedy and complete consideration of any matter that might arise, grievance or complaint, likely to affect the welfare of the mills or their employees, is provided for, from its inception through to final disposition.

Caring for complaints or the removal of causes of discontent, are not alone the objectives sought. Any and all matters of interest mutual to employer and employee are to be considered. Working conditions, health, safety, wages, hours of labor, recreation and education are mentioned as being within the Plant Council's scope. Moreover, incentive to suggestion by any one in anywise connected with the mills regarding

(Continued on Page 36)

The Cotton Situation

By C. T. Revere, of Munds & Winslow

ALTHOUGH it may not be possible to ascertain for some time to come just how much of a drain upon the United States Treasury has been imposed by the operations of the Federal Farm Board, there are fairly clear indications of its approximate cost in other directions and it would require a statistical optimist to figure out any resultant benefit to date.

Cotton has advanced $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound in the last two weeks or so. There probably are members of Congress as well as the Federal Farm Board affiliates who will look upon this as a moral victory and as an achievement adding greatly to the prestige of this paternalistic body. In view, however, of the fact that claims have been widespread that the cotton producer had not been hurt materially by the recent decline owing to the fact that his cotton had been largely sold, it is difficult to see how the aforesaid farmer can have been materially benefited by the recent rise.

Mills Lose Heavily

On the debit side of the account, the matter cannot be viewed in such neutral fashion. The losses to merchants and mills probably have been larger than in any recent year in the history of the cotton trade. We do not think that the plight of the merchants and mills will arouse much sympathy in high quarters. The fact that they are the best and one might say the only customers of the farmer is a fact that should not be overlooked.

For some months along in the winter, merchants and mills bought cotton above the $17\frac{1}{2}$ -cent level on the assumption and, one might have believed well founded hope, that the Farm Board would give ample support to prices. This was particularly the case with mills.

When the market broke and confidence was displaced by almost panicstricken distrust, a fairly large volume of these purchases was hedged to cut further losses. Finally in a liquidated market the Farm Board, through concentrated buying fostered by it, has aided in bringing about a congested position in the near months that will add millions upon mills of dollars to the losses already sustained by the mills.

One of the important Texas spot firms discusses the situation created by the Federal Farm Board in a most lucid and forceful fashion. We have been given the privilege of publishing this letter. We have confined our quotations to the description of conditions given by the firm. The letter, however, made certain remedial proposals which we regret that we have not the space to set forth in detail.

Results Farm Board Work

The extracts we have given, however, describe quite clearly the chaotic conditions created by this paternalistic venture.

"The co-operative associations have been advancing 15.35c for basis middling $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch staple and selling the same quality simultaneously at 14.35c to spinners and then buying futures in order to recuperate their loss and if possible to make a profit for their members. Such uncommercial transactions are naturally eliminating the legitimate cotton merchant, as he cannot hope to compete in business of this description.

"During the last two or three weeks, purchases of the co-operatives, financed by the Farm Board, have forced July New York from twenty under October to forty over October. This has absolutely ruined the legitimate hedge of the cotton merchant who is carrying a stock and is not only causing him a serious loss in his

hedges but is also forcing him to sell off his stock at a loss on account of the large discount into new crops. His losses are further being accentuated by being forced to sell his cotton in competition with such unbusiness-like transactions as detailed in paragraph preceding.

"If the Farm Board, through the medium of the co-operatives, does continue to operate as specified above, it will entirely eliminate the cotton merchant for the following reasons: If he buys a stock of cotton and hedges it, he will never know where his hedges are 'safe' and if he sells contracts forward to spinners, he will be able to buy them in except at a heavy loss if the co-operatives are operating as stated above. This means that the cotton merchant will only be able to work upon a 'hand to mouth' policy. This will be depressing to the price of cotton.

"I have recently completed a journey visiting the spinners in the Southeast and they are equally at a loss to know how to operate their mills and what action to take in regard to the market and the basis. Under present conditions they can only do a 'hand to mouth' business which is sure to have a very depressing effect on the price.

"The Procedure of the Farm Board leaves both the cotton trade and the textile industry mystified and uncertain. If we know what they were going to do we should know what to do, but under present conditions we are totally in the dark.

Confused Situation

"A few months from now the new crop will be in the process of being marketed. It will find the cotton trade and textile industry totally at a loss and without confidence to know what policy to pursue to market it, and a speculative public unwilling to buy in the face of the disaster which has overtaken them this last year on account of the operations of the Farm Board. The merchant and spinner will be able to work only on a hand to mouth basis, so the farmer's only recourse will be to the co-operatives to market maybe seven million to ten million bales. So far these co-operative organizations are in no way organized to take care of this amount of cotton and such a situation will be disastrous to the price of cotton, the cotton farmer and the South in general.

"The cotton trade is not antagonistic to the cotton co-operatives as we merchants believe that they act as a safety valve to those farmers who are unwilling to accept prices that we are able to pay them. The co-operatives, however, can never function in the economical way that the cotton merchant does owing to their composition. They cannot accept cotton in three, four, five and ten bales lots from individual farmers, send him weight outturns, sales notes, price fixing outturns, etc., without great expense. Statistics prove that the cotton merchant can distribute the cotton crop for a dollar a bale including profit against overhead of the co-operatives of five to ten dollars a bale. (We do not know what the co-operatives' overhead really amounts to as they have always refused to publish statements, but rumors state that it is about the above figure. Extra volume will not help this figure. The amount they have been handling is as much as each individual organization can move economically.)

"The cotton and grain trade have been led to believe that the Farm Board is interested only in the welfare of thirty million farmers and they are not interested

(Continued on Page 36)

Winding Rayon Yarn for Knitting

ALTHOUGH rayon is now produced in a remarkable degree of regularity in quality, it is still our most delicate textile. As the filament denier becomes finer, so does the beauty of the resultant product increase, but at the expense of its powers of resistance to tension and friction. A slight tension on a rayon yarn actually slightly increases its tensile strength, but an excessive and variable tension will cause a change in its properties and materially affect the knitting. Friction, however slight, appreciably reduces the tensile strength by fraying and rupturing the filaments which, unlike other textiles, are not protected by a comparatively high degree of twist.

While friction deteriorates rayon under any atmospheric conditions the effects of tension are, on the other hand, largely determined by the degree of moisture present. When tension is applied to a rayon yarn under normal atmospheric conditions, it elongates; when the tension is removed the original length is regained, and unless the tension has been excessive the yarn has in no way altered in its properties. If, on the other hand, the rayon is wetted before applying the tension, this elongation is considerably increased. Now if the yarn is wetted and tension maintained over a certain period until dry again, the yarn will remain in its stretched condition and will have lost its elasticity or power to stretch. In fact, it becomes quite brittle. In the same way, if the rayon is wetted while in the stretched condition and allowed to dry in this state, it will remain elongated when the tension is removed and be brittle as before. This state of "brittleness" is very important since it alters the physical reactions of the yarn when being knitted. When in this state the action of friction is magnified and filaments break more easily; if the moisture or tension is distributed irregularly throughout the length of yarn these will show in the fabric in the form of tight bars.

Eliminate Friction

A certain amount of tension on rayon can be permitted, but friction must, if possible, be eliminated altogether. Tension can be regulated in winding, but it is almost impossible to transfer the yarn from hank to bottle bobbin, either in single or double process, without friction of some description, and all that can be done is to reduce it to the absolute minimum. All thread guides should be of glass or porcelain and either the guide or yarn should be in motion transversely to the direction of the latter so that it does not continually run over the same spot. All other points of contact, such as compensator arms and stop motion devices, should be provided with light fibre rollers, preferably with glass or porcelain centres to prevent cutting in.

Two other common sources of friction lie in the hank swifts and the bobbin builder motions. The former should be light, with the weight at the centre to prevent overrunning. The best medium for the stays is steel wire with a smooth protecting coat of some rustless metal. They should be self adjusting, so that the hank is easily affixed and runs concentrically, and the cross stays should be corrugated to hold the hank out flat for an easy offwind. The builder motion comprises a disc which evolves by frictional contact with the rayon on the bobbin, thus building up the winding layer by layer. It is naturally of the utmost importance that this attachment should be highly sensitive, or the friction as it rubs on the rayon will rupture filaments. It should, therefore, comprise a very light fibre disc turning on ball bearings so that the slightest suggestion of

contact will cause it to move. By this means, if incorporated in conjunction with a staggered wind, the yarn does not suffer.

Tension can be applied in two forms, either by retarding the progress of the swift, or by adding friction to the yarn itself. The former is much the better method and is applied by means of a strap or string round the boss of the hank swift with a weight appended. If the other method is applied, gate types of tension should be avoided wherever possible, since these apply too much friction and the thread is continually rubbing in the same spot. The best method is with a clapper tension in which the central pivot is protected by porcelain, and both clapper plates, which are held together by light springs, are free to revolve. This appliance gives the requisite tension with a minimum of friction.

Moisture and Tension

The rayon yarn on a bottle bobbin is under tension. If the yarn were wound under normal atmospheric conditions this yarn will knit up into good fabric, assuming, of course, that the winding itself and the knitting machines are good also. If the yarn is wound dry, and then the windings are placed in a wetter atmosphere, those exposed portions of the yarn will absorb moisture, and, since they are under tension, will take on different properties as described above. When this yarn is knitted up into fabric, the nature of the construction varying in moisture content as it passes into the machine, and as a result tight and slack bands of fabric will appear according to whether that particular section was dry or moist. The same effect is obtained if the yarn is wound wet and then allowed to stand in a dry atmosphere, when the outside of the winding gives off its moisture and becomes "brittle," while the interior remains wet. It is important, therefore, to see that the rayon is always maintained at the same condition or moisture content. This can be attained either by the installation of a humidifying plant, or by treating the rayon beforehand with some combined waterproofing and lubricating preparation which serves to keep out excessive moisture, but at the same time aids in the knitting and is easily removed in the scouring process.

In every process from the opening of the bundles of yarn to the placing of wound bobbins on to the knitting machines every care must be observed in the treatment of the rayon. The hanks should be gently shaken out and hung up in readiness for use on the smooth "hank stretcher." This last-named apparatus is provided with most makes of machines, but should not be used for stretching, or equalizing the tension of all the threads in hank, since it invariably gives rise to broken filaments. The hanks should always be carefully stretched on the wrists of the operative. They should be manipulated so that the knots in the tie bands come to the left-hand side when the hank is placed on the swift, this facilitating a smooth off-wind which is essential for good winding.

Care should be taken with the bobbins, which should never be left lying about to get chipped and bruised. It is also good policy to provide trays upon which to place full bobbins. The former are provided with pegs to keep the bobbins apart so that the rayon does not rub against that on the neighboring bobbin. The operatives should maintain their hands scrupulously clean so that the rayon is not soiled in knot tying, etc. All loose ends of yarn and tie bands should be placed in receptacles provided for this purpose, and not strewn about the floor. The machine should be periodically cleaned

(Continued on Page 34)

"CROWN BRAND" RAYON

comes to you the way you want it!



Skein inspected ... bleached ... oiled and coned
... quilled ... sized and warped. The right rayon
yarn in the right form for your most profitable use!

THE Viscose Company stresses these two points in their service and backs them up with nearly twenty years' experience:

■ **HELPING** you choose the right rayon yarn for your particular purpose: there are now more than thirty Crown Brand varieties for every type of weaving and knitting.

■ **DELIVERING** your purchase in the form best suited to its economical use: just name the finish and form which fits your manufacturing requirements and cuts your costs.

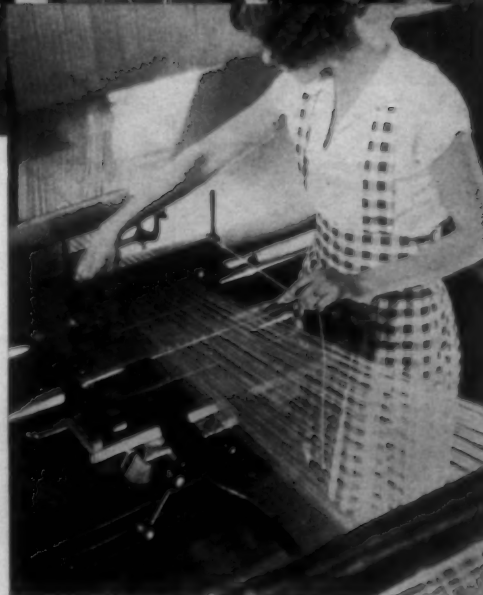
For the processing of rayon yarns—oiling and coning, quilling, sizing and warping—no rayon yarn producer in this country is better equipped or more thoroughly experienced than The Viscose Company. Some 400,000 square feet of floor space are devoted to this work in our various plants. Every year we process millions of pounds, first bleaching the yarn with special care and subjecting it to the closest inspection in the skein.

The Viscose Company is the largest rayon yarn producer in the world and was the first manufacturer in this country. The Company offers every weaver and knitter expert advice on any rayon problem. Just address, The Viscose Company, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City.



Crown Brand Rayon Yarns are available in cones of one and a half pounds, three pounds, and larger. Crown Brand Rayon Yarns on cones come to you carefully inspected in the skein before processing.

All types of warps are given minute care and inspection in the processing of Crown Brand Rayon Yarns.



Warp Mercerizing*

By J. H. Skinkle

PRESENT practice in warp mercerization may be divided, for purposes of discussion, into seven stages:

1. Preparation of the set
2. Boiling out
3. Mercerization with caustic
4. Caustic washes
5. Souring or neutralization of excess caustic
6. Any further wet treatments
7. Drying.

Modern mercerization is carried out primarily for luster and hence requires tension. For this reason, the cotton mercerized should be of good quality in regard to staple and class. The yarn should preferably have been gassed before mercerization because protruding fibers would not be under tension and would receive less mercerization and because a fuzzy outline of the yarn tends to offset the increased luster.

The drafts of yarn put through the machine should be uniform in thickness and penetrability to caustic, since if one draft is thicker than another, the thinner one may be dragged over the rolls and chaffed. Best practice in this regard seems to be to use drafts of 70 to 100 pounds per 1000 yards of length and to use not over 12 drafts in an ordinary 36 inch machine. A greater number of drafts tend to mat.

Previous to boiling out and in order to prevent this matting, a water band is wound around the drafts.

The purpose of boiling out is to remove the dirt, oils, and waxes from the yarn in order that the caustic may

penetrate uniformly and completely. The cotton waxes are not saponifiable but are removed by emulsification. Practice in this regard has progressed from mere boiling water to the use of alkalies and then the use of sulphonated or soluble oils. If a boiling out compound is used, a further boiling out in plain boiling water should be given to remove the boil-out compound. The boiling boxes should boil vigorously. Following the boiling boxes should be a box of cold water to cool the yarn before it enters the caustic. The boiling box section should be a box of cold water to cool the yarn before it enters the caustic. The boiling box section should be run about 3 per cent faster than the caustic section in order to put in a little slack and prevent too great tension.

There are usually three caustic boxes with the caustic flowing counter-current to the yarn. The tension in the caustic is maintained by weighted rolls, so regulated as to prevent shrinkage but not to permit chaffing. The strength of the caustic may be anything above 40 deg. Twaddle, usually 40 to 56 deg., depending on the size and amount of twist of the yarn. The time in the caustic should be from two to five minutes; less than two minutes does not give sufficient time for complete saturation, although the reaction itself is complete in one-half minute; more than five minutes causes damage due to oxycellulose formation. The temperature of the caustic is a debatable point, it is possible to mercerize at the boil if a strength of caustic of 70 to 80 deg. is used, and it is possible to mercerize with weaker caustic (about 40 deg Tw. or slightly less) with refrigerated

(Continued on Page 34)

ALL STEEL

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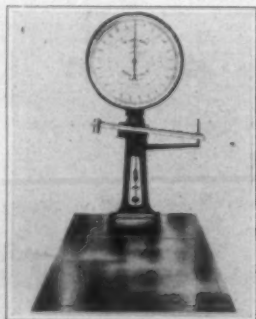
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There are especially designed KRONs for Textile Mill requirements — COTTON SCALES — LAP SCALES — CLOTH SCALES — YARN SCALES — SLASHER SCALES.

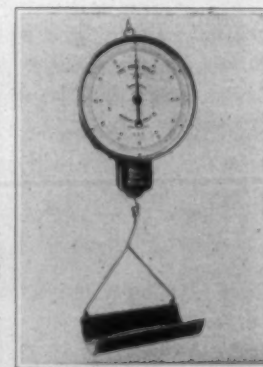
After 19 years of satisfactory service in the largest and most successful plants in the country, duplicate orders are coming in from these satisfied users with gratifying frequency.

Write for booklet "CORRECT WEIGHING."

American Kron Scale Company

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What are you doing with your Roving Waste

Cotton spinners are fully alive today to the benefits that arise from economical operation. You, therefore, cannot afford to overlook the pecuniary advantages to be derived from the careful distribution and disposal of your waste.

In the various processes of preparing and spinning cotton there is an unavoidable discharge of fibrous material, which, if properly treated, can be turned to profitable account.

Roving and Clearer Waste has always been the most difficult for the spinner to deal with, and our machines have been designed to give the best reclamation value for waste of this character.

To pass Roving Waste, in its stringy and twisted condition, through the Picker, along with the unopened cotton, makes certain its appearance in subsequent processes; consequently, many mills have been obliged to discontinue the practice.

Our New Model Roving Waste Openers do not affect the evenness of the cotton nor weaken the yarn. The material is treated gently, without injury to the staple, and the waste so thoroughly opened that when mixed with the raw cotton no trace is discernible in subsequent processes.

These machines are strongly built to give long wear, and all operating parts are protected by suitable guards.

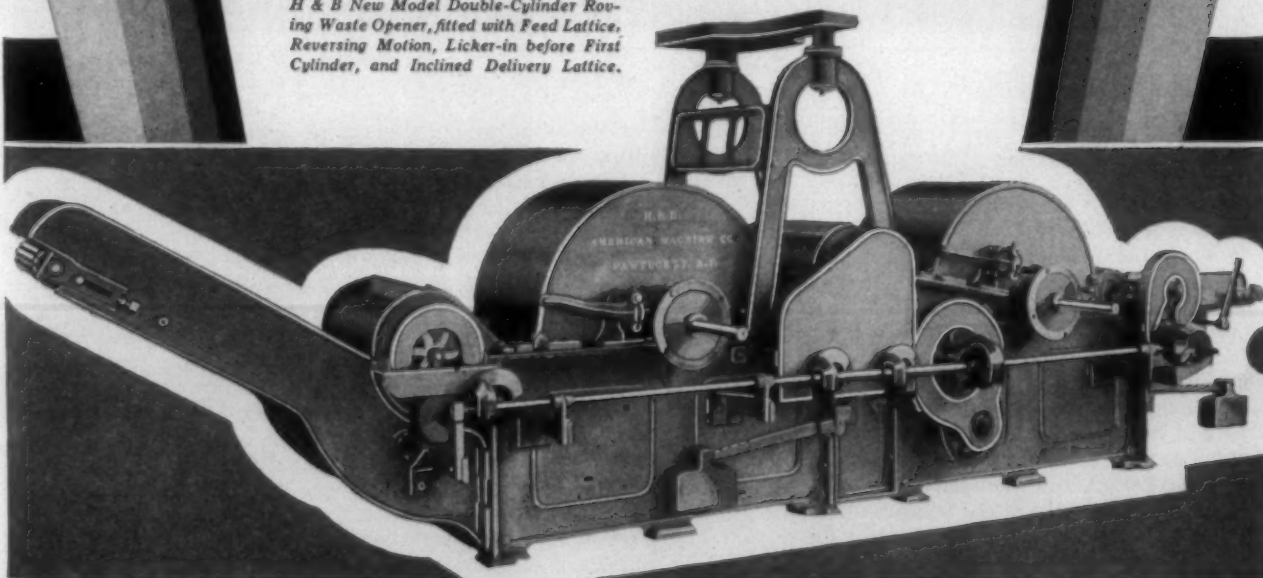
*Specifications and quotations gladly
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BUILDERS OF COTTON PREPARATORY AND SPINNING MACHINERY

H & B New Model Double-Cylinder Roving Waste Opener, fitted with Feed Lattice, Reversing Motion, Licker-in before First Cylinder, and Inclined Delivery Lattice.



Urges Conference of Governors to Study Industrial Problems

Governor O. Max Gardner, of North Carolina has invited governors from six other Southern States to meet with him in Asheville on April 26th to study industrial and agricultural problems. His action is construed as the first step in a program that may be put under way looking toward uniform hours of operation by cotton mills and other manufacturing plants in the Southern States.

Governor Gardner has announced that definite acceptances have been received from the governors of Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee and similar action by the other governors is expected.

Governor Gardner announced several months ago that he might call a conference of other governors of States in which the textile industry is strong for the purpose of working out uniform laws, both from a humanitarian viewpoint and for the purpose of relieving the over-production from which the industry has suffered.

While industrial problems generally will be considered by the governors, it is certain that the textile industry will receive major attention. In his letter to the other executives Governor Gardner mentioned only the program of the Textile Institute which calls for uniform limitation of 55 hours upon day work and 50 hours upon night work, which would mean a decided limitation in some mills in this section.

However, it is probable that such questions as further limitations for children and women will arise when the executives assemble in Asheville.

The question of relief for farm owners unable to discharge their indebtedness to federal farm land banks has arisen more recently. Governor Gardner favors action by Congress looking to a relaxation of policy which will protect the interest of the government but leave the farm owners in actual possession of their property.

Governor's Statement

"Governor O. Max Gardner has addressed an invitation to the Governors of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Tennessee to attend, in Asheville on April 26th, at the Grove Park Inn, a regional conference for the consideration of the economic, agricultural and industrial problems of the Southeast.

"Governor Gardner's letter reads in part:

"The economic, agricultural and industrial conditions in our Southeastern States appear to have reached certain general problems are of sufficient common concern to make their consideration by the executives and business leaders of those States advantageous. In other words, there would seem to exist an area of certain fundamental problems which might well be approached from a sectional rather than a merely State-wide standpoint."

"Among the problems which Governor Gardner had in mind when he issued the call for a general Southeastern conference, the following are, in the Governor's opinion, of paramount immediate concern:

"1. The agricultural situation prevailing in the section with particular emphasis upon the condition produced by the large number of foreclosures, by land banks, of farm mortgages. It is the Governor's thought that concerted action should be immediately undertaken by the Governors, Representatives in Congress, and business leaders generally of the section affected to induce the Federal government at Washington to grant every possible relaxation in its policy of foreclosure.

"2. The industrial situation prevailing in the section with particular emphasis upon:

"(a) Existing unemployment.

"(b) Some co-operative plan along the general lines already advocated by the Cotton-Textile Institute for eliminating over-production.

"(c) Development of a basis for concerted action upon general industrial and business problems of common concern.

"The conference will work in close co-operation with the United States Department of Commerce and Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary, and every department representative in the States affected will be in attendance."

Modern Mill is Very Efficient

Modern cotton mills have a record of efficiency unequalled by any other industry, according to Leavelle McCampbell, vice-president of The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

"From a mechanical standpoint," he states, "a poorly run cotton mill is probably more efficient than a well run automobile factory.

"It is one thing to introduce improved methods into an industry thirty years old and quite another to attain the same objective in an industry as many centuries old. Although the process has been one of trial and error, so many men have devoted their lives to textiles that most good things have been thought out. Real improvements are few and far between. Occasionally they come. The balanced spindle, the knot tier and the automatic loom were long steps forward. The rapidity with which these have become standard practice is a credit to the industry."

As an illustration of the efficiency of an up-to-date cotton mill Mr. McCampbell points out several steps in the manufacture of an ordinary eighty square print cloth.

"To make a yard of this cloth," says Mr. McCampbell, "not less than 35,000,000 individual pieces of raw material are gathered by hand from many hundred locations. Each piece is hairlike in diameter and about an inch and a sixteenth long. Dirt and trash must be separated from these bits of material before they can be used. They are then laid in parallel lines and all that do not measure up to the required length are discarded. Next they are pulled into strands and the strands are spun into yarn.

"The rate at which this is done is amazing. It is not uncommon for spindles to turn at the rate of 10,000 revolutions per minute, a machine speed almost unknown in other industries.

"As a further step in making this cloth 3,120 pieces of this yarn are threaded through heddles. Each of these warp threads goes through a separate eye, hardly larger than that of a needle. One at a time, 2,880 more pieces of yarn are laid in crosswise. As each is laid in it is pushed into place by a separate operation.

"These six thousand threads intermesh and cross each other nearly 9,000,000 times. If at any crossing one goes under when it should go over, the cloth is laid aside and called a second. When these processes are completed, a yard of this cloth sells for 9 cents.

"The weaving machines used are so efficient and so near automatic perfection that in making some fabrics a single weaver can operate successfully as many as a hundred of them."

The Mill Merger Movement

Boston, Mass.—Progress being made in the direction of large mergers by Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates and Bancamerica-Blair-Newman interests, focuses attention upon a development regarded as very constructive by thoughtful mill men—the concentration of cotton goods production and distribution in fewer and stronger hands.

Probably the greatest weakness of the cotton textile industry has been diffusion of manufacture among something over 2000 individual groups, the largest of which controls only about 2 per cent of the total spindleage. It has been well-nigh impossible to secure any effective co-operation, because of the multiplicity of interests involved. There is now a greater community of sentiment opposing excessive operation, and concentration of mill management should be a further factor making for more rationalized production.

In November, 1926 the mill merger movement began its most recent phase. At the time Pepperell Manufacturing Company absorbed Massachusetts Cotton Mills. Pepperell has since scrapped many thousand antiquated spindles, but has also installed many new ones, and more recently has bought Granite Mills of Fall River. As a result it has evolved a modern, efficiently conducted group of 410,000 spindles, whereas four years ago it had about 300,000 spindles.

During the summer of 1928 the movement became apparent in the South with consolidation into one company, Cannon Mills, of ten mills, having 433,000 spindles, formerly controlled by virtually the same interests.

A little later Homer Loring, with strong banking support, began negotiations which have resulted in a well-rounded unit completely covering manufacture and distribution of textile products. At present United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., controls three converting houses, two finishing plants, three rayon plants and eight cotton mills, equipped with some 300,000 spindles.

More recently consolidation of fine goods mills in New England has moved ahead rapidly. In January, 1929 three companies controlled by the Butler interests, —New Bedford Cotton Mills Corp., Butler Mill of New Bedford, and Moosac Cotton Mills of North Adams,—were merged into Associated Textile Companies, a 308,000-spindle group.

A year ago there was undertaken a combination which promises to become the largest group in the industry, when companies in the Berkshire Hills region with 515,384 spindles were merged into Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates. Within a few days stockholders of King Philip Mills have voted to join the group, bringing the spindleage to 637,000. Parker Mills stockholders appear likely to accept an offer from the group and negotiations are believed to be under way with others that may result in a million-spindle enterprise.

For some time Jerome H. Newman, with the support of Bancamerica-Blair Corp., has been working aggressively to line up fine goods mills in Fall River, New Bedford and other New England centers. Directors of four Fall River mills with 371,000 spindles have recommended acceptance of his offer. It is understood that directors of certain unnamed New Bedford mills have likewise approved the tentative plan, and that several other mills have offers under advisement. Despite many obstacles, it is believed the project has a reasonable chance of success.

While other definite mergers have been in formation, the New England Public Service (Insull) interests have

COMING CONVENTIONS

Organization Meeting, Knitters' Division, Southern Textile Association, Greensboro, N. C., April 15.

Master Mechanics' Division, Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C., April 24.

American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Pinehurst, N. C., May 5-6.

Eastern Carolina Division, Southern Textile Association, Kinston, N. C., May 9.

Knitting Arts Exhibition, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, May 14.

Southern Textile Association, annual meeting, Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 27-28.

Ninth Southern Textile Exposition, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., October 20-25.

Southern Textile Association, semi-annual meeting, Greenville, S. C., October 23.

International Exposition, Textile Exhibitors Association, Mechanics Hall, Boston, April 28-May 3.

gained control of four Maine mills, and by centralizing management have virtually merged them. They are Androscoggin Mills, Bates Manufacturing Company and Hill Manufacturing Company of Lewiston, and Edwards Manufacturing Company of Augusta. The mills are equipped with 355,000 spindles.

The following table shows the mergers or groupings with spindles involved, that have taken place in the textile industry during the past few years:

	Spindles
Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates	637,000
Cannon Mills	433,000
Pepperell Manufacturing Co.	410,000
Bancamerica-Blair-Newman	371,000
New England Public Service interests	355,000
Associated Textiles Cos.	308,000
United Merchants and Manufacturers	300,000

Piedmont Section of Textile Colorists to Meet

A large number of textile chemists and colorists are expected to attend the spring meeting of the Piedmont section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists which will be held at the Poinsett Hotel Greenville, S. C., on the evening of April 12.

Fred B. Voegeli, of Hartsville, will discuss "The Trend to Refinement in Cotton Goods." Mr. Voegeli is a textile chemist and engineer of national reputation.

A symposium or discussion of the application of vat dyes will be conducted under the following subjects:

"Application of Vat Colors in Printing," Dr. H. B. Marshall, Ciba Co., New York.

"Application of Vat Colors to Cotton Yarn," S. H. Williams, General Dyestuff Company, Charlotte.

"Application of Vat Colors to Cotton Piece Goods," N. R. Vieira, Newport Chemical Works, Greenville.

The above speakers, who are authorities on their respective subjects will open the discussion by presenting a brief paper of about ten minutes each. This important subject is being handled in this manner in order to allow the maximum amount of benefit and information to be derived.

Master Mechanics Meet April 24

The Spring Meeting of the Master Mechanics' Division of the Southern Textile Association will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte, N. C., at 10 a. m., April 24th. The date was previously published, through mistake, as April 21st.

An invitation has been extended to the members of the Charlotte Engineers Club and others interested in the mechanical end of the textile industry to attend this meeting. A Dutch luncheon will be served in the Chamber of Commerce dining room at 1 p. m., at which time a program of entertainment will be presented that promises to be very attractive.

Chairman Young of this Division has arranged the following program:

Papers will be presented as follows:

Manufacturing machine parts in the local mill shops.

Steam traps, their uses and proper application.

The manufacture of ball bearings.

The Committee on Shop Equipment appointed at the last meeting will make its report.

Round table discussion will be held on:

Fellows gear shaper and hobbing machines versus other gear cutting machinery.

Advantages of screw machines and turret lathes in mill shops.

Internal key seaters for mill shops.

Proper application of lightening arresters.

Should a mill keep coils for large motors on hand and apply them when a motor goes down, or should they depend on repair companies for this work?

Hand firing versus stokers for small plants, or plants operating on electric power furnished from other companies.

The Synthetic Fiber Industry of America

An abstract of an address by Prof. Chas. E. Mullin, head of the Division of Chemistry, Rayon and Dyeing in the Clemson College (S. C.) Textile School before the Atlanta meeting of the American Chemical Society, April 7th to 11th, 1930, is given below:

"The manufacture of the synthetic fibers is rapidly becoming one of the most important branches of two major industries in the United States, the chemical and textile industries. At the present time the United States produces almost as much synthetic yarn as the next three largest producing countries, Italy, England, and Germany combined. Although only about half of the American synthetic fiber plants are located south of the Mason and Dixon line, fully two-thirds of the total yarn production is from these Southern plants.

"Four different processes of synthetic fiber manufacture are used at present and each gives a yarn which differs in certain respects from each of the others. The processes now in world wide use are the cellulose nitrate, which gives the Tubize yarn, the cuprammonium process used in the production of the Bemberg yarns, the viscose process which gives us 86 per cent of the world's total production, and the cellulose acetate process used so successfully by the Celanese companies for Celanese brand yarns.

"All of the synthetic yarns are made from cellulose from cotton linters or wood pulp. These are purified and dissolved in various ways, and the cellulose solution forced through fine holes into a solution which coagulates the cellulose in the form of fine filaments

or threads. These filaments are twisted together to form the yarn so widely used in fabrics, etc."

Dr. Mullin discussed the latest developments in the industry and gave numerous statistics. He estimates that the synthetic fiber industry of the United States may employ as many as 55,000 workers with an expenditure of \$58,300 in wages and salaries alone in 1930, to produce about 162,350,000 pounds of yarn valued at \$190,000,000. This enormous world wide industry, of which the United States is both the leading producer and consumer, is less than 40 years old and is growing more rapidly today than ever before.

To Organize Hosiery Group

Organization of a Knitting Division of the Southern Textile Association is expected to be completed at a meeting to be held at the King Cotton Hotel, Greensboro, N. C., on Tuesday, April 15th. The first session will come to order at 10 a. m.

The organization plans call for the formation of a new technical division of the Association to do work along lines similar to that now being done by the other Divisions of the organization. Membership is to be made up of knitting mill superintendents, foremen and others who are concerned with the technical features of knitting mill operation.

Much interest in the coming meeting is being shown by knitting mill men in this section and a good attendance at the meeting is expected. In addition to the knitting mill men expected to attend, a number of superintendents and overseers from mills that spin knitting yarn are also to be present. Officials of the Southern Textile Association feel that the knitters and spinners have many common problems that can be jointly considered with resultant benefit to both knitter and spinner.

A list of questions on knitting, recently published in these columns, will form the basis for the discussion on that subject.

Fidelity Knitting Invents Machine

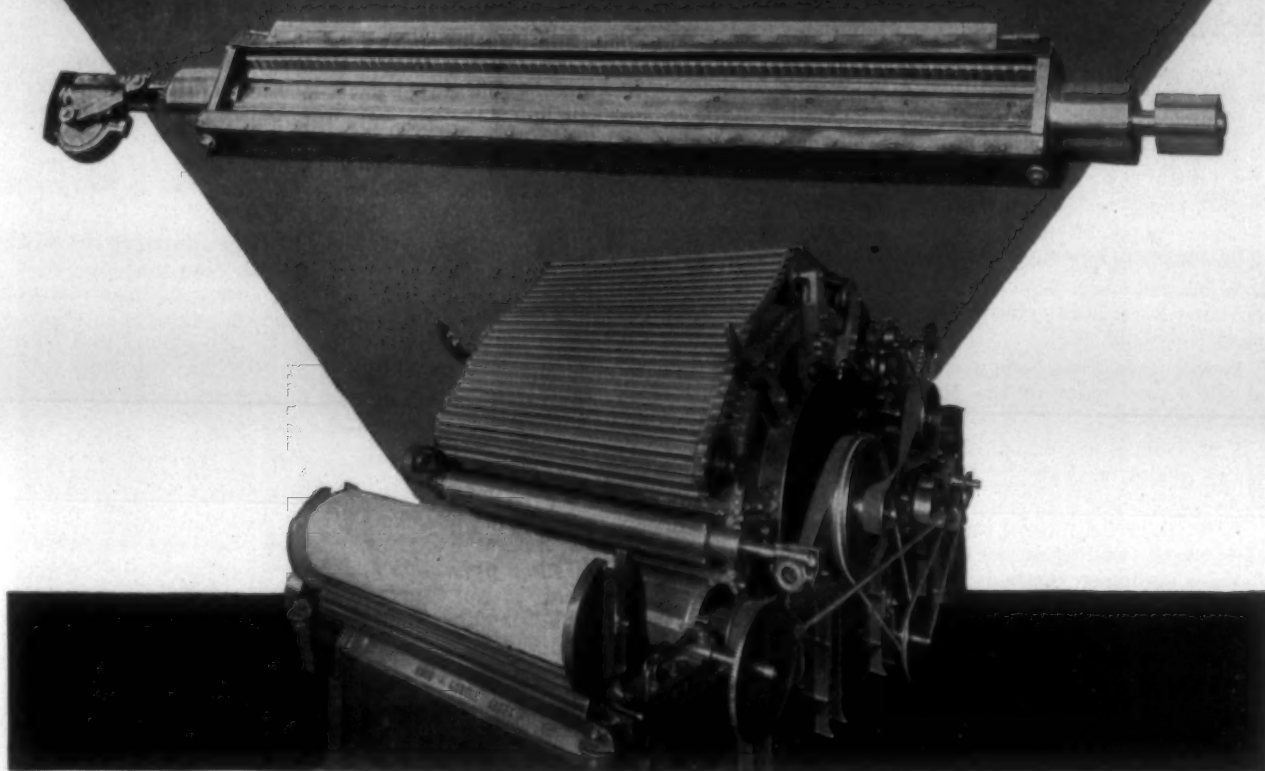
Fidelity Knitting Mills, Philadelphia, one of the oldest full-fashioned hosiery concerns in this country, has perfected and patented a machine that does away with the troublesome problem of moistening silk yarns thoroughly, and at the same time does the work of 19 men.

Howson & Howson, Philadelphia attorneys, obtained the patents. Experiments on the invention, which can prepare enough silk for 100 machines, had been carried on at the mill for months. Perforated metal cones assure uniform moisture throughout, and there is no longer necessity for the tedious rewinding of the silk strands. This in itself is considered an achievement, as the fewer times silk is handled the less likely it is to lose its tensile strength.

How the machines will be distributed or where they will be manufactured, is still undecided. It is probable, however, that they will be made either in the Fidelity plant or by a nearby machinery manufacturer and sold outright to hosiery mills. The price is still undetermined.

John M. Botts, senior partner of Harrington & Waring, selling agents, and secretary of Fidelity, stated that the mill had acquired a plot of ground near Philadelphia for an additional hosiery plant to be erected within the next few months. The plot runs back 500 feet from the roadway. He did not mention its exact location.

SACO-LOWELL CONTINUOUS STRIPPER



Survey Shows a \$17,253 Investment SAVES \$13,291 in One Year

OUR engineers have recently made a survey of the card room of a large yarn mill in Georgia, relative to the installation of continuous stripping rolls. This mill has 142 cards running at a production of 170 lbs. per 20 hours. A trial installation under actual mill conditions showed a production increase of 2 per cent.

As a result all the cards are being equipped, at a total investment of \$17,253, which will create a saving of

\$13,291 in one year,—a net return of 77% on the investment. Labor savings are estimated at \$2,125 per year. Stock savings will amount to \$11,166 on the basis of the actual operation test.

Mills having cards equipped with Saco-Lowell Continuous Strippers are putting themselves in a position to meet competition and make money. Can you afford to stand aside? Let's get together on this question and find out how much you can save.

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PERSONAL NEWS

C. L. Hollingsworth has resigned as overseer dyeing at the Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala.

L. L. Holcombe, of Greenville, S. C., has become night overseer of weaving at the High Shoals plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, High Shoals, N. C.

S. C. Davis has been promoted from overseer twisting to superintendent of Division No. 2, Loray plant, Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

Wm. Pickering has resigned as superintendent of Division No. 2, Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

Dewey Craver has been promoted to overseer weaving at the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

J. M. Dillard has resigned as overseer weaving at the Loray plant of Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

J. W. Hare has been promoted from second hand to overseer of twisting at the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

Guy Fuller has resigned his position with the Grantville Hosiery Mills, Grantville, Ga., to take charge of the dyeing department at the Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala.

J. M. Davis, from LaGrange, Ga., has become overseer of carding at the Washington Manufacturing Company, Tenille, Ga.

J. M. Banks has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Washington Manufacturing Company, Tenille, Ga.

Robert Griffith has resigned as yard overseer at the Addison plant of the Kendall Mills, Edgefield, S. C. He is succeeded by J. H. Tomkins.

J. C. Eller, who for 9 years was overseer spinning at the Monroe Cotton Mills, Monroe, Ga., has accepted a similar position with the LaFayette Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga.

C. W. Campbell, who has been in charge of the packing department at the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company, Rock Hill, S. C., has resigned to accept a position in Pennsylvania.

John T. Kirby, Jr., has resigned as superintendent of the gray goods department of the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company, Rock Hill, S. C., to accept a position with a finishing plant in Pennsylvania.

R. L. Sullivan, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Roseboro Manufacturing Company, Roseboro, N. C., left that position to become general superintendent of the Icard Cordage Company, Icard, N. C.

American Glanzstoff Corporation has transferred David L. Ryan to their Chicago office. Mr. Ryan has been with the company for three years in the capacity of technician and salesman in Paterson, Philadelphia and New York.

W. C. Bobo, formerly general manager of the Judson Mills, Greenville, has been appointed assistant to the president of the Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, and the Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C., in charge of the rayon departments of both companies. Mr. Bobo was connected with the Judson Mills for 15 years and is recognized as one of the outstanding mill managers in the industry.

Durward C. Collier has been re-elected president of the Athens, Ga., Chamber of Commerce and is now serving his second term in this capacity. He is president of the Southern Manufacturing Company, Athens, and several other companies.

Leonard Aitken, general agent of the Lincoln Mills of Alabama, Huntsville, sustained a severe fall last week while superintending the erection of a porch to the village auditorium and was picked up unconscious. It was found when he was taken home that his injuries were not serious.

Dalton O. Carpenter, who for the past six years has been overseer of spinning at the Thrift Division of the Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C., has been promoted to assistant manager of the Oakland Division of the same company, Newberry, S. C. Mr. Carpenter has been very active in civic affairs at Thrift. He has served as village mayor, alderman from his block, manager of the baseball team and has been active in church work.

G. G. Slaughter Appointed Agent for Obermair Machines

G. G. Slaughter of Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed Southern representative of the American Obermair Company, manufacturers of package dyeing machines, 20 Hunters Point avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

Leemon Opens Own Offices

It will be an interesting announcement to his many friends in the textile field, that Clarence M. Leemon, landscape architect, has recently opened an office in Charlotte for professional practice.



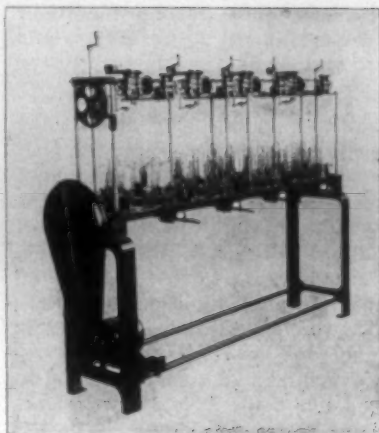
Mr. Leemon has been actively engaged in landscape work, as it relates to the Southern mill village for seventeen years. He is a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and was for a number of years an associate of E. S. Draper of Charlotte.

While with the P. J. Berchmans Company of Augusta, Ga., he assisted in the planning of several villages that were among the earliest examples along modern artistic lines attempted in the Southeast.

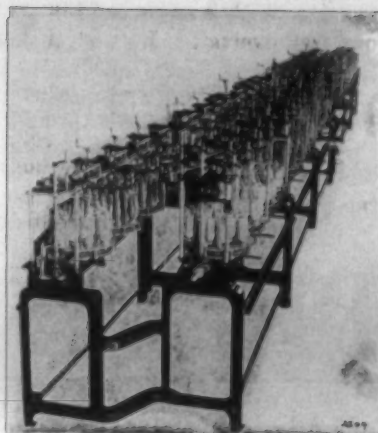
His work has been in a territory embracing southern Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, eastern Alabama and Tennessee. In this area he is thoroughly familiar with the varying conditions that influence village design, an important consideration if a practical economical layout is to be secured.

Mr. Leemon's services will include the planning of new villages, the extension of old villages, together with the details that involve street arrangement, locations for employees' homes and buildings of a public or community nature, parks, playgrounds, and tree and shrubbery planting.

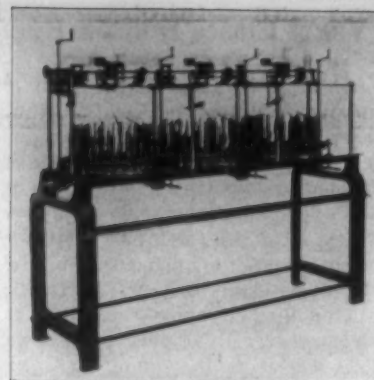
The Southern mill village has undergone a transformation in recent years, and the landscape architect has made an important contribution to this transformation. Numerous industrial communities in all sections of the South now bear evidence to the fact that such a community may be both practical and attractive in design; factors that promote contentment and inspiration in the daily lives of those who therein spend most of their working and leisure hours.



17 Carrier 4-Head Tying Tape Braider



17 Carrier 4-Head Elastic Braider



25 Carrier 3-Head Elastic Braider

COMPACT

In the Rhode Island Multiple Head Braiders the top plates of the machines are spaced about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " apart as compared with the 5 or 6" needed when the old style belt drive braider is used. The Multiple Head Braiders, themselves, are spaced about 3" apart, leaving just enough room at the end of each machine so that the change gears can be conveniently handled.

When compared with the old type of braiding machine installation this arrangement saves a great deal of floor space and operators' time.

Another commonsense feature that helps Rhode Island Multiple Head Braiders to reduce braiding costs.

PRODUCTS

of
Rhode Island Braiders

Tape
Binding
Flat Elastic
Braid
Rickrack Braid
Lingerie Braid
Candle Wicking
Rug Braids
Square Packing
Spindle Banding
Jacquard Lacing
Fish Lines
Clothes Lines
Shoe Laces
Wicking
Sash Cord
Round Packing
Hose Covering
Wire Covering
Round Elastic
Braids

FIDELITY MACHINE COMPANY

3908-18 Frankford Avenue

Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

RHODE ISLAND BRAIDERS KNOWN TO THE TRADE SINCE 1865

Vogel Closet Still on Endurance Test

Since July 16, 1929, in the plant of Joseph A. Vogel Company, Wilmington, Del., a Number 10 seat-action closet has been undergoing a constant test—once every two minutes the tank is filled and the bowl is flushed—the seat being raised and lowered by the action of water operated plungers.

Every week the test has been interrupted only long enough to make an inspection of the parts in an effort to detect any sign of wear. To date, although the closet has now flushed more than 105,000 times, it has not been necessary to replace even a washer.

This closet is the same as is being advertised for installation in schools, factories, plants, office buildings, theatres, and waiting rooms.

Mr. Vogel said, in connection with this test, that it would be continued indefinitely, or until some part shows some sign of wearing out.

According to authoritative figures, the 105,000 times that the closet has operated is equivalent to thirty years of use.

Sales Approximate Actual Production

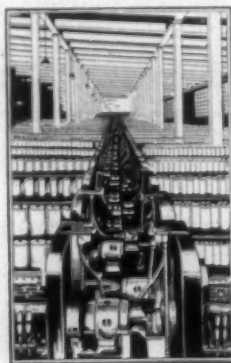
"Sales fell off somewhat last week both in gray and colored goods, but were about in line with actual production," the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co. reports. "Bag constructions have moved freely during the last week or ten days and some advances are now being named on these constructions. Outside of the bag trade, however, there has been a lack of general interest

which has been rather disappointing considering the advance in the cotton market. Apparently this advance has been regarded as a technical revision rather than as signifying any change in underlying conditions as regards production and consumption.

"For advances in the good market are not often based on a squeeze of shorts nor by unauthorized talk of what the Farm Board may do. On the other hand, the market has been through drastic liquidation and prices are far out of line with cotton; consequently, adverse conditions for the new crop or important cut in acreage would have considerable effect and a rush of buying into the market might result.

"Weighing the possibilities on one side against the possibilities on the other, neither buyer nor seller feels inclined to go very far as regards sales for the summer months. Current prices are too low to warrant selling for more than nearby delivery, but the buyer is not likely to change his cautious policy until more convinced that constructive forces are at work. If he could buy through the summer months at prices that were current ten days ago, he would feel satisfied to operate freely, but this he cannot do. As stocks are being reduced, and continued curtailment is a necessary aid in going this, advances are being made. It is a slow process but it looks as if it would be a steady one.

"The Federal Reserve Bank of New York advises that in this district total department store sales during February were practically the same as a year ago, while stocks at the end of the month were 0.9 per cent less. Sales of cotton goods were 1.2 per cent less; stocks at the end of the month, 7.7 per cent larger.



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 "STANDARD" Motor Oil & Greases —Trucks
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"STANDARD" Mill-Cot Lubricant and "STANDARD" Loom Oil —Looms
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 "STANDARD" Esso Cylinder Oil —Steam Cylinders

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Member of

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Dean Graham's Picture of Ella May Wiggins

We hesitate to speak, in anything but a complimentary manner, of the dead, but so much rot has been published about the "young widow," Ella May Wiggins who was killed during the communist trouble at Gastonia, that we feel justified in giving the facts.

Ella May Wiggins was not a widow but a woman whose husband had left her. Her reputation was so bad that she had, long before she ever heard of communism, been requested to move out of several mill villages. She was a "hard boiled" type of woman who loved a quarrel and a fight, and her home had been the scene of many disorders.

When she boarded the truck that afternoon for East Gastonia, there is little doubt that she was going because she thought that there would be disorders and fights and she wanted to witness or possibly participate in them.

We regret exceedingly that she was killed, but there is no use trying to paint Ella May Wiggins as a saint or a woman whose character was beyond complaint.

Miss Nell Battle Lewis, of Raleigh, N. C., a writer for the Raleigh News & Observer, gave the communists much aid while they were creating disturbances at Gastonia and as an appreciation of one of her efforts she received a letter from Frank Graham, Dean of the University of North Carolina and published it.

We quote the following extracts from Dean Graham's letter as his attitude as shown there throws some light upon his more recent effort to support the communists in their charge of the denial of free speech in North Carolina.

Just a note to thank you for your "Incidental" entitled Ella May. The sheer power of the figure of this woman shining out from the facts is simple, beautiful, terrible!

* * *

The death of this woman has no doubt shocked and depressed tens of thousands of inarticulate people in this State. There is also something lifting about her own part in her death. Her faith and courage are a vindication of the spirit and idealism of our North Carolina, yet, our Gaston county folks!

The spirit of the folks in the covered wagon who rode with illusions and death as they followed the sun to the West was the stuff of which America was made.

The old frontier is gone but new social and spiritual frontiers call to the human spirit in our time. Something of the spirit of the covered wagon rolling on over rough ways toward the setting sun was courageously riding in the truck that day toward a mistaken and fugitive gleam. She willed to ride on a dangerous road and her courage shines out in death amid our complacency.

* * *

While Chief Aderholt on the fateful night was responding to a call in the line of duty, the strikers' guards were psychologically prepared and armed to meet what to them appeared to be a raid on their private rights. In the slash of men and misconceptions Chief Aderholt was killed—the victim not only of a wrongful gun-shot but also the victim of a situation.

Our opposition to the ideas, misrepresentations and tactics of the Communists should not cause any of us to condemn our people who have mistakenly followed them. We do not have the right in complacent comfort to sit in the seat of the scornful in our judgment of these misled people. We have not been shot at for them, we have not been flogged, we have not ridden in trucks with them where guns barred the common highway.

Frank Graham's effort to create a martyr of Ella May Wiggins is really ludicrous. Those who knew her could hardly picture her as shining and beautiful or as riding out in order to do battle for an ideal.

Let it not be forgotten, that Ella May was killed going home at high speed. When those on the truck saw the small crowd at the Loray Mill, they begged the truck driver to turn around and when he had turned they urged speed and more speed.

The wonderful courage as depicted by Frank Graham as shining out in out in death consisted in beating it back home just as fast as possible.

Ella May Wiggins should not have been shot and it is our opinion that she was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol on the truck, but there was nothing sublime or beautiful about her or her actions.

The most regrettable part of the letter of Frank Graham is his effort to justify and defend the communists who murdered Chief Aderholt.

Those who read of Frank Graham's recent effort, to secure a survey of the textile industry, in connection with his praise of Ella May Wiggins and the communists may see the demand for a survey in a somewhat different light.

Penny Reports Increased Sales

In a report published in the Boston News Bureau, a financial paper of Boston, Mass., J. C. Penny Company, which operates over 1,400 stores says:

Since we operate in every State in the Union and our stores are fairly evenly scattered throughout the States, we believe our sales of individual stores serve as a very good index of the retail trade throughout the country.

Taking our stores that have been in operation more than a year and classifying them by States, we find that during the first two months there were only three States which showed a loss below a year ago, and this loss is less than 5 per cent. The remaining States showed a gain of all the way from less than 1 per cent to 38 per cent. In view of the supposedly letting up in business throughout the country, we believe this is a remarkable showing.

The big department stores of Charlotte tell us that their 1930 sales are ahead of those for the same period in 1929 and there are some indications that some of the howling about "bad business" is not justified.

Mill Workers Enter Hole-in-One Club

The following item appeared recently in a Charlotte paper:

Charlotte, March 29.—Three textile mill employees at the Thrift Mill of the Kendall Company here have been accepted into membership in the hole-in-one club.

Each has made his hole-in-one on the nine-hole golf course built by the mill employees for their use just outside the mill door.

The hole-in-one members are Hollis F. Cobb, of the research department; Paul Broom, a speeder hand in the card room, and I. S. Parker, night overseer in the weave room.

Some one should page the wise college professors who seemed to be so much concerned about mill people.

Maybe some of them would like to survey this golf course because it may not be laid out according to their theories.

Constitutional Securities of Liberty

When forced to send troops to Concord, N. C., in 1921 in order to protect cotton mill workers from the violence of the United Textile Workers, a branch of the American Federation of Labor, Cameron Morrison, then Governor of North Carolina made the following very clear statement relative to the rights of citizens of his State:

... Labor in North Carolina has a legal right to organize and to collectively bargain when organized, provided, however, that they can get somebody to bargain with them. Their right to collectively bargain can not be taken away from them under the constitutional

securities of liberty, which are the very life of our Republic.

On the other hand, employers with whom they want to contract have the right to contract with them or not contract with them, as they see fit, and deem it to their interest. This would no longer be a free country if citizens were forced to contract with any individual or group of individuals with whom they did not wish to contract. There is no law under which the Governor or any other official can make them contract. None could be enacted under our Constitution. No man owes anybody an apology in this country for entering into, or refraining from entering into any business contract, or refusing to enter into a business contract which he may see fit to refuse to enter into.

The American Federation of Labor dares not deny this statement of the rights of citizens and yet at Marion, N. C., they employed and supported men who armed with sticks, beat and abused men and women who decided to remain at work.

They even pulled one strike in the middle of the night in order to catch the day employees unarmed and defenseless and sent a gang, composed largely of outsiders, armed with sticks and guns to intimidate and beat those who refused to be turned back from their work.

President Wm. Green, of American Federation of Labor has recently gone over the South, with professions of innocence but his organization with his support has refused to give citizens of North Carolina the rights specified by Governor Morrison.

Negro Clergy Oppose Equality

In the New York Times of March 18 appears an article in which it states that the Interdenominational Preachers' Meeting, which is an organization of eighty negro clergymen, has passed a resolution expressing their active opposition and refusal to sanction the giving of dances for mixed groups of negroes and whites.

A rebuke such as this should serve to put the Federal Council agents in New York who have been responsible for these interracial dances, in their proper place. We certainly congratulate these negro clergymen who refuse to sponsor an action such as interracial dances, which is so purely in line with the communist program as to make it difficult to define it in any other light. The pure blooded sincere negro has as little desire to mix his blood with that of the whites as the decent, sincere white has to mix with the negro.

These negro preachers are as sincerely interested in the welfare of their charges as any sound thinking pastor should be. We certainly congratulate them upon this recent action which clearly condemns the activities of the Federal Council branch in New York City.

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WORSTED, COTTON AND WOOLEN CARDS*Write for particulars of our new metallic card clothing doing away with grinding and stripping, giving a greater output, a stronger thread, and more regularity, etc. It pays for itself in a very short time.***Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.**

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Augusta, Ga.—Sibley Manufacturing Company is installing the Breton mineral process, oil-spraying equipment, so as to lubricate both their white and colored cotton.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Cutter Manufacturing Company has placed order with the Hermas Machine Company through Carolina Specialty Company, their Southern representatives, for one Hermas shearing machine.

Graniteville, S. C.—The Graniteville Manufacturing Company—Vaucluse division—have purchased oil-spraying equipment from Borne Scrymser Company, New York City.

Quitman, Ga.—The Morgan Cotton Mills of Georgia, manufacturers of tire fabrics here, which were closed down for two weeks, have resumed operations, running a full day shift.

LaGrange, Ga.—The Hillside Cotton Mills have placed an order with the American Obermair Company, Long Island City, N. Y., for one large capacity package dyeing machine. G. G. Slaughter, of Charlotte, is Southern agent.

Varina, N. C.—The Varina Knitting Company has been incorporated by Harold E. Parker, J. M. Judd and others. The mill has been operated heretofore as an unincorporated company.

Griffin, Ga.—The Griffin Manufacturing Company has placed orders with the Hermas Machine Company at Hawthorne, N. J., through their Southern representatives, the Carolina Specialty Company, for one Hermas shearing machine and one brushing machine.

Concord, N. C.—The Cannon Mills have centralized all of their dyeing, as well as all job dyeing done by this company at their No. 6 plant here.

A dyestuffs and dyeing laboratory has been opened at the No. 6 plant in charge of Grady E. Faulkenberry, a 1929 Clemson College (S. C.) Textile School graduate, who is leaving the Charlotte office of the DuPont Company to accept the new position.

Richmond, Va.—The Haber-son Manufacturing Corporation of New York, having acquired the International Shirt Manufacturing Company, operators and owners of plants at Bluefield, Va.; Bluefield, W. Va.; Princeton, W. Va., and Pocahontas, Va., are preparing for a resumption of operations at an early date, it has been announced by Harry M. Berger, vice-president and factory manager.

Burlington, N. C.—Plans for enlarging the A. M. Johnson Rayon Mills are under way. The plant, which is idle at present, is to be considerably enlarged after completion of the present addition which has been under way for some time. It is expected that new machinery to greatly increase the spinning capacity will be installed in the addition. Frederick Neiderhauser is in charge.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Atlanta, Ga.—The Piedmont Cotton Mills are equipping cards with Platt's metallic card clothing.

Columbus, Ga.—The Muscogee Manufacturing Company, which have been using Platt's metallic card clothing on a part of their cards, have placed orders for equipping additional cards with this clothing.

Greenville, S. C.—Sydney Bruce was elected president and treasurer of Camperdown Co., Inc., at the organizational meeting of the new company held here.

The Board of directors consists of Mr. Bruce and W. C. Beacham, George Norwood, J. W. Arrington, Jr., A. G. Furman, Jr., Fred W. Symmes and C. E. Hatch. The company will continue operation as at present, Mr. Bruce having acted as manager since the creditors took possession of the plant several years ago.

The new company will be incorporated for around \$300,000 and application for a charter will be made at once. The new concern now has complete ownership of the Camperdown mill and property, the plant having slightly more than 14,000 spindles and about 25 acres of land, together with more than 100 employes' houses.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Everwear Hosiery Company has been purchased by Garnett Andrews, president of the Richmond Hosiery Mills of the same city, J. H. Wilson, treasurer of the same organization and other associates, it was announced by Mr. Andrews.

The purchase included only the trademark, good will and sales organization, it was stated by Mr. Andrews. The merchandise and machinery of the Everwear organization has been liquidated, it is understood.

A new corporation is being formed in Tennessee and the business will be continued, it was stated. The amount involved in the deal was not announced.

Stanley, N. C.—The property known as Lola Gingham Mills has been deeded to Katterman & Mitchell, of Patterson, N. J.

The property consists of a brick mill building with basement, 27 acres of land and 35 tenement houses. The consideration was around \$75,000. The buildings were erected by Neuss, Hesslein & Co. seven years ago and operated as a gingham mill three years. When the sale of gingham goods became unsatisfactory they ceased to operate and moved the machinery to other mills for other purposes. The building stood empty for a number of years until it was leased by Katterman & Mitchell.

Mr. Katterman stated that later on they expected to move other equipment South. The gingham mill was owned by R. F. Graig, J. Ed. Kale, J. A. Gardner and associates.

Tryon, N. C.—The Southern Mercerizing Company of Tryon has recently completed the installation of machinery and equipment necessary for the manufacture of hose at its Soumerco plant, near Tryon. The plant commenced operation last week and is at present turning out five hundred dozen pairs of hose per day. Arrangements have been made, however, so that production may be increased to 1,500 dozen pairs per day. These hose are sold to western knitters mostly. F. P. Bacon and W. C. Ward are owners of the Southern Mercerizing Company, which for years has been one

Progressive MILLS USE the K-A

For twenty-five years the K-A Electrical Warp Stop Motion has been silently but most efficiently performing its task.

It has swept aside the many prejudices that followed the introduction of electricity in the textile trade and has proved itself correct in principle, design, construction and performance.

The K-A is used on all makes of looms weaving all kinds of fabrics and is accepted as standard equipment by Progressive mills.

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of the leading industries of Polk county. They will operate the new plant with Julian B. Carpenter of Landrum, S. C., as superintendent. The payroll will range from \$5,000 to \$15,000 monthly and will be of great benefit to Tryon and community.

High Point, N. C.—The Adams Millis Corporation, manufacturer of moderate priced hosiery for women and children, with mills at High Point and Kernersville, N. C., reports \$909,329 net profit after all charges, including depreciation and taxes for the past year, which compares with \$779,313 in the previous year.

The consolidated balance sheet of the corporation and subsidiary reported as of December 31, 1929, shows total current assets of \$3,250,290, against current liabilities of \$1,077,266. Cash and marketable securities totaled \$1,971,020, or in excess of the total amount of the first preferred stock outstanding. The total net assets amounted to \$3,636,351, or \$207 per share for first preferred stock.

New Orleans, La.—Announcement of the reopening of the Maginnis Cotton Mills in this city, employing about 750 persons, was made Thursday at a conference between Gov. Huey P. Long and local business men and social workers at which all present pledged support to an industrial and labor survey commission recently formed to combat unemployment in New Orleans.

An official of the Maginnis Mills stated that the plant had been shut down for overhaul and repairs, but will open inside of three weeks to run at nearly capacity.

The Maginnis Mills have been shut down since the first of the year, employing with the exception of the office force, only about 10 persons to make mops.

Columbia, S. C.—The Columbia Duck Mills, manufacturers of heavy duck, are making duck cloth for the sails on J. P. Morgan's new \$2,000,000 yacht, it was stated at the offices of the textile company here.

The duck is of the finest quality made and the order is for 1,500 yards. The price was not given.

Mount Airy, N. C.—The Pine State Knitwear Company, recently organized here, as noted, will install 8 knitting machines for a daily production of 25 dozen sweaters. Equipment was purchased from the Wildham Manufacturing Company, Norristown, Pa., and the Singer Sewing Machine Company, of Bridgeport, Conn. Joe W. Brook and Ed. M. Linville organized the company.

Full Fashioned Hosiery Trade

Statistics indicate that the average woman spends more money for stockings than for any other item of dress, Clarence W. Sinn, vice-president in charge of finance of Julius Kayser & Co., told the Silk Association of America at its annual meeting in New York.

Mr. Sinn reported 1929 a year of remarkable development in the full-fashioned silk hosiery field, citing the increase in production from 6,000,000 dozen pairs less

Twenty Years of Manufacturing Experience Contribute to the Never Failing Accuracy and All-Round Satisfactory Performance of American Bobbins and Spools

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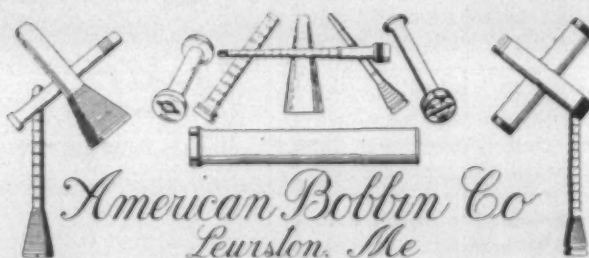
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than 10 years ago to approximately 24,000,000 dozen last year as indicative of this progress. He said that the original idea of merely making a silk covering for the leg had long since disappeared, style now playing the leading role.

"The year 1929 was rather a trying one," he said, "due to keener competition, style changes; and toward the end of the year, business uncertainty due to stock market conditions. However, it appears that the industry as a whole has come through with flying colors. There does not seem to be any real overproduction. Style changes have been made to correspond with fashion demands and price have held firm. Ability to adjust manufacturing to meet varied market conditions has been the feature of the year.

"Gauge was an outstanding factor. The proportionate distribution of finer gauge full-fashioned stockings, particularly 45s, has become greater and greater. It was but a year or two ago that only 3, 4 and 5-thread stockings were made on 45-gauge machines, whereas today many manufacturers are using this gauge for seven-thread stockings. Gauge is, after all, very closely linked with quality, and one knows that a stocking of the same size thread made on a finer machine contains more silk and is of much finer appearance than if the same thread hose were made on a coarser machine.

"In so far as weight is concerned, the advent of longer dresses and the popularity of heavier dress materials have brought about a growing preference for the heavier weight stockings, notably those of the seven-thread construction and this demand will undoubtedly continue."

Cone Denim Prices Unchanged

Cone Export & Commission Company announced it had begun to offer second quarter of the year denims, based on a restatement of their former price, 15c, for standard 28-inch 2.20-yard white backs. They had gotten in touch with various users of the fabric and there was more conviction that the move had met with customers' approval.

There remained little else that could be done in view of the general market trend that has gradually hardened through raw cotton influences during the past month. Manufacturers had previously expressed themselves as opposed to any changes, except drastic ones and such have been impossible, in view of the extremely low quotations in effect, made last December. Though advances were suggested, the market is not considered ripe for them.

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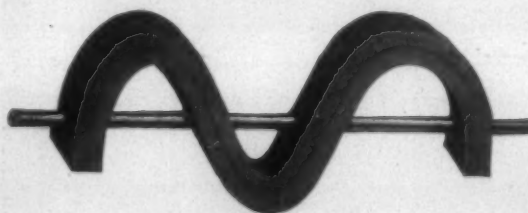
Our files contain many statements by users of BOND Leathers telling of the long life and economy secured through their use.



Lug Strap

All BOND Leather products give that advance assurance of money-saving satisfaction. Whether you buy BONDARON Check Straps, BONDARON Lug Straps, BONDARON Pickers or BONDARON Bumper Straps, you buy a product that is *guaranteed* to give results such as have caused many textile mill superintendents to write us as did this one:

"I am sure that since using BONDARON Check Straps our Check Strap bill has been cut 60%. We have some BONDARON Check Straps that have been running 4 years and BONDARON Pickers the same and are still in good condition."



Bumper Strap

Your leather bills will be materially lessened and your machines will run with less interruptions if you use BONDARON Textile Leathers.

To those interested in increased mill efficiency, we will gladly send samples—without obligation.

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Leather Curriers and Manufacturers of Textile Leathers and Belting.

A Real Step Forward in the Art of Rayon Weaving!

Rayon threads are much more susceptible to jagg-ing, chaffing, and reed marks than cotton and silk threads. Because of this peculiarity the flat reed wire has a serious disadvantage.

As the warp thread enters and leaves the reed at a very slight angle, the pressure of the thread comes in contact with approximately 98% of the flat wire surfaces.

Accordingly, Steel Heddle Engineers set about developing a rayon reed that would eliminate this disadvantage. The result of their efforts is the—

OVAL REED WIRE

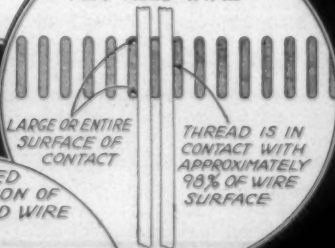
The advantages of this construction can easily be seen in the sketch.

The point of pressure is taken away from the edge and is concentrated at a small point in the center of the face of the wire, due to the wire being oval. The thread is in contact with only approximately 50% of the oval wire surface.

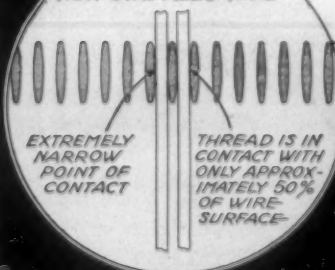
Made in both Pitch Band and Soldered types

Steel
Heddle
Mfg. Co.

MAGNIFIED
CROSS-SECTION OF
FLAT REED WIRE



MAGNIFIED
CROSS SECTION OF
NEW OVAL REED WIRE



MAIN OFFICE AND PLANT
2100 W. ALLEGHENY AVE.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SOUTHERN PLANT
STEEL HEDDLE BUILDING
611 E. HARBEE AVE.
GREENVILLE, S.C.

NEW ENGLAND OFFICE
44 FRANKLIN ST. PROVIDENCE R.I.

FOREIGN OFFICES
HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND
SHANGHAI, CHINA

Bureau of Standards for Hosiery Is Proposed

Development of standard specifications for all classes of hosiery, a practical research program of far-reaching importance to the entire hosiery industry, will be undertaken by the research associate of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, it is announced by John Nash McCullaugh, managing director.

The research associate of the association, in co-operation with the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, at Washington, will engage in two separate studies. One will have as its aim the development of standards for all types of hosiery in general use, and the other the perfection of a standard stocking for aviators to use in winter flying. Because of the wide field embraced by these two studies exhaustive research work will be necessary, and it is not expected that definite conclusions will be reached for some time.

Purpose of Study Stated

The purpose of the study to develop standard specifications for all classes of hosiery in general use is formally stated as follows:

"The strength, serviceability, appearance and comfort of hosiery are controlled by materials from which the hosiery is made and by the construction. The yarn size and the number of courses per inch are particularly important. The number of needles in full fashioned hose of a given gauge is directly related to stretch and comfort and should not be reduced below a certain minimum for each gauge.

"There are no generally recognized standard constructions for the various types of hosiery. The adoption of standard constructions would: (1) Reduce misunderstanding between buyer and seller and increase confidence; (2) eliminate unfair competition; (3) insure value to the consumer. It is the purpose of this project to make a systematic study of hosiery constructions and to draw specifications for standard construction."

Procedure Outlined

The following procedure will be followed:

Hosiery manufacturers will be asked to supply samples of each style of hosiery that they manufacture. If necessary additional hosiery will be knit through arrangement with some mill or at the Bureau of Standards.

The samples will be analyzed for the following features of construction: (1) Number of needles; (2) gauge; (3) wales and courses per inch; (4) dimensions of leg, welt, heel, toe, etc.; (5) yarn, composition, weight, size and constructions.

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING
COMPANY

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE

LIQUIDATION

Sutherland Manufacturing Company

Augusta, Georgia

Purchase Proposals Will Be Received For Any Part of Its Equipment, Buildings or Real Estate
COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE

PICKING AND OPENING

- 1—40-in. Saco-Lowell single beater breaker picker, 3-blade beater, ball bearing, 1915 model.
- 2—40-in. H. & B. single beater finisher pickers, Kershner beaters, ball bearings.
- 1—Saco-Lowell card and picker waste machine.
- 4—3-cylinder Whittin Gordon hay machines.
- 1—Saco-Lowell vertical opener, 1918 model, grid bars.
- 1—H. & B. vertical opener, with ribbed bars.
- 4—45-in. Harwood hopper feeders.
- 1—24-in. Saco-Lowell hopper feeder.
- 1—44-in. Sargent hopper feeder.
- 1—No. 6 Sturtevant fan.
- 1—Saco-Lowell condenser, 1917 model.
- 100—40-in. steel lap sticks, 3-lb.

CARDS

- 32—Saco-Lowell card strippers, complete with direct connected fan, condenser and motors.
- 8—40-in. Lowell cards.
- 4—40-in. Saco-Lowell cards.
- 20—40-in. H. & B. cards.

DRAWING

- 5—Heads Saco-Lowell drawing, 6 deliveries each, metallic rolls, 12-in. collars, 1915 model.
- 1—Head Saco-Lowell drawing, 6 deliveries each, metallic rolls, 12-in. collars, 1916 model.
- 4—Heads Saco-Lowell drawing, 6 deliveries each, metallic rolls, 12-in. collars, 1919 model.

SLUBBERS AND INTERMEDIATES

- 1—12x6 Saco-Lowell slubber, 84 spindles, 1914 model.
- 1—12x6 Saco-Lowell slubber, 72 spindles, 1920 model.
- 1—12x6 Providence slubber, 76 spindles.
- 1—10x5 Saco-Lowell intermediate, 92 spindles each, 1917 model.
- 1—10x5 Saco-Lowell intermediate, 92 spindles each, 1914 model.
- 2—10x5 Providence intermediates, 84 spindles each, balanced rail.
- 1—10x5 H. & B. intermediate, 84 spindles.
- 1—10x5 Providence intermediate, 68 spindles.
- 2—10x5 H. & B. intermediates, 108 spindles.
- 2—10x5 Lowell intermediates, 84 spindles.

SPINNING

- 3—Saco-Lowell spinning frames, 1916 model, 1½-in. ring, 3-in. gauge, 216 spindles, motor drive, filling wind, 6 HP 550 volt motor.
- 3—Saco-Lowell spinning frames, 1916 model, 2-in. ring, 3-in. gauge, 216 spindles each, motor driven, 5 HP 550 volts, filling wind.
- 3—Saco-Lowell spinning frames, 1916 model, 2¼-in. ring, 3¼-in. gauge, motor driven, 7½ HP 500 volt motor, warp wind.
- 3—Saco-Lowell spinning frames, 2-in. ring, 3¼-in. gauge, 1913 model, belt drive, 204 spindles each, warp wind.
- 3—Saco-Pette spinning frames, 2-in. ring, 3¼-in. gauge, 1909 model, belt drive, warp wind, 216 spindles each.
- 6—Saco-Lowell spinning frames, 1914 model, 2¼-in. ring, 3¼-in. gauge, 216 spindles each, belt drive.
- 3—Lowell spinning frames, 216 spindles each, 2¼-in. ring, 3¼-in. gauge, belt drive, warp wind. All the above spinning frames, 7-in. traverse, double deck creels, for single roving, combination buildiers, metal thread boards.
- 6—Fales & Jenks spinning frames, 1½-in. ring, 2¾-in. gauge, 7-in. traverse, filling wind, belt drive, wood thread boards, double deck creels, for single roving, 216 spindles each.

SPOOLERS

- 1—4x6 Draper spooler, 100 spindles, 4¾-in. gauge.
- 2—4x6 E. & B. spoolers, 100 spindles, 4¾-in. gauge.
- 1—4x6 Whittin spooler, 100 spindles, 4¾-in. gauge.

WARPERS

- 2—Denn section beam warpers, creels, 480 ends, electric stop motion.
- 1—Saco-Lowell fence comb warper, 2 bank drop wires, 510 end creel, porcelain steps.
- 1—Draper Warper, 450 end creel.

SLASHER AND SIZE KETTLE

- 1—5x7-ft. CoHoes slasher, fence comb rake.
- 2—CoHoes size kettles, 34-in. x 42-in.

LOOMS

- 144—40-in. Lowell looms for Osnaburgs.
- 128—36-in. Lowell looms.

64—40-in. Saco-Lowell looms, 1914 model.

1—Lot loom supplies, reeds, and twine harness.

CLOTH ROOM MACHINERY

- 1—Scott hand power cloth tester, 150-lb. brake.
- 1—Barber Colman drawing-in machine.
- 1—40-in. C. & M. sewing and rolling machine.
- 1—40-in. C. & M. calender, 2 hot rolls with expander.
- 1—40-in. C. & M. cloth folder.
- 1—40-in. C. & M. brusher, 10 cleaning rolls.
- 1—40-in. inspecting table and rolling head.
- 1—40-in. Bushnell 100 ton cloth baling press.

SHOP EQUIPMENT

- 1—American lathe, 20-in. x 8-ft.
- 1—Blaisdale drill press, 18-in. plate.
- 1—Grind Stone.
- 1—Power hack saw.
- 1—6 HP Fairbanks gas engine.
- 1—lot tools.
- 1—Emery stand.

TESTERS AND SCALES

- 1—Hand power Scott yarn tester.
- 2—Fairbanks floor scales, 500-lb. capacity.
- 2—Fairbanks No. 8 scales, 1000-lb. capacity.
- 1—Brown & Sharp yarn reel.
- 2—Pairs Krom platform scales, 1000-lb. capacity, 36x46.

AIR COMPRESSOR

- 1—6x5 Ingersoll Rand air compressor and tank, 24-x60-in., ½ steel gauge and pop-off valve.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

- 2—32-in. x 60-in. oak flat top desks.
- 1—Oak typewriter cabinet.
- 1—Bookkeeping desk.
- 1—Metal filing cabinet.
- 1—Remington typewriter.
- 1—Marvin safe, 3¼-ft. x 4-ft. 8-in.
- 1—Herring-Hall Marvin safe, 2-ft. x 4-ft. 4-in.
- 1—No. 4 Burroughs adding machine, 6 bank.
- 1—Burroughs adding machine, 10 bank, late model.
- 1—Monroe calculating machine.
- 1—Sentiner check writer, design H.

BOBBINS AND SKEWERS

- 5,000—12-in. slubber bobbins.
- 10,000—10-in. intermediate bobbins.
- 2,000—4x6½ Lestershire spools.
- 3,000—4x6 metal bound spools.
- 1—lot 10-in. skewers.
- 1—Lot 12-in. skewers.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 1—Tomlinson single cylinder waste machine.
- 1—Lot Westinghouse motors, 550 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle.
- 5—Barber Colman Model C hand knotters.
- 1—Bradley stencil cutting machine, revolving type, ¾-in. letter.
- 1—Philtex Proctor dryer, 20-ft., with hopper feeder.
- 1—Lot belting, shafting, hangers and pulleys.
- 700—12x36-in. fiber roving cans.

AMERICAN LAUNDRY MACHINERY EQUIPMENT LOCATED IN AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

- 1—15 HP engine, complete.
- 1—Hot water heater, 500 gallons.
- 3—Washing machines, 36x54, wood.
- 1—30-in. extractor.
- 1—Starch extractor.
- 1—Tumbler, Serial No. 22773.
- 3—Wash trucks with rollers, wood.
- 2—Soap mixing tanks.
- 2—Stone jars for bleaching.
- 1—Auto marking machine.
- 2—Hand wash tubs with fittings.
- 1—Starch mixer.
- 1—Dry room (two compartment).
- 18—Basket trucks.
- 1—Neck band press.
- 1—Cuff press.
- 1—Skirt press.
- 1—Flat work ironer.
- 3 Hand irons and board, complete.
- 1—Pair laundry scales.
- Assortment of wood racks.
- 2—Tables.
- 1—Sanitary water cooler.
- All shafting, hangers, belting and pulleys.

C. L. UPCHURCH & SONS

Liquidating Agents

Athens Office Phone: 1096

ATHENS, GEORGIA

Augusta Phone: 611

All machinery sold as it is on mill floor, terms cash before shipping.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
Abington Textile Machinery Works	—	Lock, J. E. & Son, Inc.	—
Akron Belting Co.	—	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.	35
Alvin Corp.	—	M—	—
Allen Company	—	Marston, Jno. P. Co.	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	Mathieson Alkali Works	—
American Aniline & Extract Co.	—	Mauney Steel Co.	—
American Bobbin Co.	26	McCampbell & Co.	39
American Glanzstoff Corp.	—	Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.	—
American Kron Scales Co.	12	N—	—
American Moistening Co.	6	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
Amory, Browne & Co.	38	National Ring Traveler Co.	39
Arabol Mfg. Co.	26	Neumann, R. & Co.	35
Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co.	—	Newport Chemical Works, Inc.	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Ashworth Bros.	34	O—	—
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	—	Oakite Products, Inc.	—
Atlanta Brush Co.	—	Ocean-Forest Hotel	25
B—	—	Orkin Exterminating Co., Inc.	41
Bahnson Co.	—	P—	—
Baily, John L. & Co.	38	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Barber-Colman Co.	39	Parks & Woolson Machine Co.	—
Barber Mfg. Co.	—	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Billington, Jas. H. Co.	—	Piccadilly Hotel	40
Bond, Chas. Co.	27	Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.	24
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	Pure Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.	24
Brown, David Co.	—	R—	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	Rockweave Mills, Inc.	—
C—	—	Roessler & Haslach Chemical Co.	—
Caldwell, W. S. Co.	25	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.	25
Campbell, John & Co.	—	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	35
Catlin & Co.	39	Rogers Fibre Co.	—
Celanese Corp. of America	—	Roy, B. S. & Son	36
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	—	Royle, John & Sons	—
Charlotte Mfg. Co.	2	S—	—
Clark Publishing Co.	13	Saco-Lowell Shops	17
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.	44
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.	28	Seaboard Ry.	—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.	—	Seydel Chemical Co.	35
Cook's, Adam, Sons, Inc.	—	Seydel-Woolley Co.	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	—	Shambow Shuttle Co.	36
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	—	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	44
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	31
Crump, F. M. & Co.	—	S K F Industries	—
Curran & Barry	38	Sonoco Products	—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	26	Southern Ry.	40
D—	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	32
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	37	Stafford Co.	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	33	Stanley Works	—
Davis, G. M. & Son	37	Standard Oil Co.	20
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	28
Draper, E. S.	24	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Draper Corporation	1	Stevens, J. F. & Co., Inc.	38
Dunfield Bros.	32	Stodghill & Co.	34
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	T—	—
E—	—	Taylor Instrument Cos.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	30	Terrell Machine Co.	—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	—	Texas Co., The	—
Economy Baler Co.	12	Textile Banking Co.	—
Eramons Loom Harness Co.	—	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
Enka, American	—	Textile Mill Supply Co.	—
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	—	Tolhurst Machine Works	—
F—	—	Tubize Chatillon Corp.	4
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	—	U—	—
Fidelity Machine Co.	19	U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
Fisher Leather Belting Co., Inc.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	37
Ford, J. B. Co.	44	Universal Winding Co.	41
Foster Machine Co.	—	Upchurch, C. L. & Sons	29
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	V—	—
Franklin Process Co.	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
G—	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	37	Viscose Co.	11
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	—
General Electric Co.	5	W—	—
Gill Leather Co.	30	Washburn	—
Grassell Chemical Co., Inc.	—	Washburn Printing Co.	40
Graton & Knight Co.	—	Watts, Ridley & Co.	39
H—	—	Wellington, Sears & Co.	38
Hart Products Corp.	—	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—
Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc.	24	Whitin Machine Works	3
Hercules Powder Co.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	43
Holt, Banks, L. Mfg. Co.	41	Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.	—
Hermas Machine Co.	—	Williams, J. H. Co.	43
H & B. American Machine Co.	13	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	30	Wood's, T. B. Sons Co.	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	2	Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	38
Howard-Hickory Co.	—		
Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	40		
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—		
I—	—		
Iselin-Jefferson Co.	24		
International Textile Exposition	21		
J—	—		
Johnson, Chas. B.	—		
K—	—		
Kaunagraph Co.	—		
Keever Starch Co.	—		
L—	—		
Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.	33		
Leathershire Spool & Mfg. Co.	—		
Lewis, John D.	—		
Lincoln Electric Co.	—		
Lincoln Hotel	—		
Link-Belt Co.	—		

The Department of Commerce reports that exports of full-fashion knitting machines during the month of January numbered 21, valued at \$45,050. Australia was the largest importer, taking 13. During the same period, 71 circular knitting machines, valued at \$81,552, were exported, with the United Kingdom, the largest importer, taking 54.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, Of the Southern Textile Bulletin, published Weekly at Charlotte, N. C., for April 1, 1930.

State of North Carolina
County of Mecklenburg

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Junius M. Smith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Southern Textile Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; editor, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; business manager, Junius M. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.

That the owner is: David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

(Signed) Junius M. Smith,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of April, 1930.

(Signed) MIRIAM WATKINS,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires Sept. 19, 1931.)

Overseer Weaving Wanted

Night work. Place is permanent and a good job for right man. Pay will be made satisfactory. Address Opp Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala.

GILL LEATHER
for TOP ROLLS

means MORE PROFIT
because BETTER YARN,
FEWER BREAKS, and
FASTER PRODUCTION

Southern Representatives

Ralph Gossett, Greenville, S. C.
Hamm & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.
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GILL LEATHER CO.
SALEM, MASS.

—WOLLER LEATHER FOR FOUR GENERATIONS—

Oils and Leathers

We are manufacturers of Houghton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Mechanical Leathers—a total of over 400 products.

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P. O. Box 6913, North Philadelphia, Pa.

PATENTS

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A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office. Convenient for personal interviews.

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Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797
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Washington, D. C.

Reflected in Chiquola's Record

— Modernization as a *fixed* Policy

IN the annals of the Textile Industry few cotton mills have achieved a sustained record of profitable operation more noteworthy than that of Chiquola Manufacturing Company at Honea Path, S. C.

The uninterrupted dividend record of this mill reflects a definite policy of keeping the mill constantly up-to-date in every feature: —equipment, power application, management, labor relations.

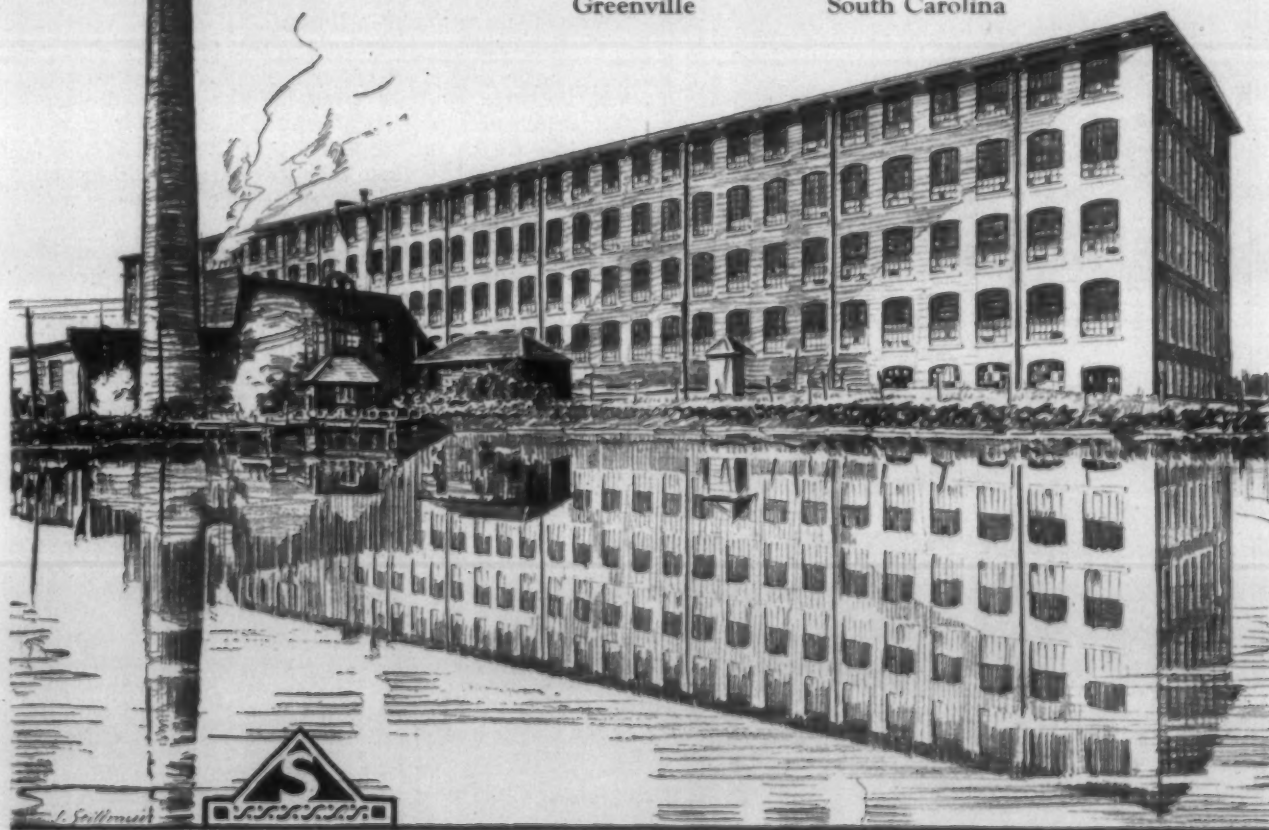
This organization of Engineers, in its early days nearly thirty years ago, planned, designed and supervised construction of this cotton mill. The intervening period has been a record of constant co-operation with its client in helping the plant to an ever new peak of productive efficiency.

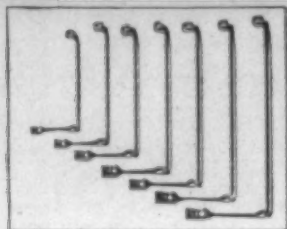
J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY

Engineers

Greenville

South Carolina





AND NOW!

We Have Added a New Department

To meet the demands of the Textile Mills we have installed a New Department known as the
**DISMANTLING, TRANSFERRING AND
ERECTING DEPARTMENT**

Modernly Equipped and Operated by Expert Mechanics

To those Textile Mills contemplating Dismantling their machinery and having it transferred and erected in another mill we offer the usual Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.'s Service—plus our years of experience.

A Letter, Telegram or Telephone Call will Bring You Full Information.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

Charlotte, N. C.

We Manufacture, Overhaul and Repair
Cotton Mill Machinery

W. H. MONTY,
Pres. and Treas.

P. S. MONTY,
Vice-Pres.

High Speed Rayon Spindle

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has recently placed on the market improved equipment for high speed bucket spinning of rayon.

One of the serious limitations in the past has been the lack of a suitable bucket. This has been taken care of by the development of a Micarta bucket permitting increased speed and at the same time greater bucket capacity.

The motor is of simple, sturdy construction. It is a high frequency, three phase vertical induction unit with a ball bearing above, and a sleeve guide bearing below the rotor. The housing is carefully designed to protect the working parts against acid through the use of a flinger, shrouded fits and a coating of acid resisting material. The stator windings are impregnated in acid resisting varnish.

The shaft is made of heat treated alloy steel and is proportioned to operate well above the critical speed, but not within the range of higher frequency vibrations. Running the bucket above the critical speed in this manner has the very decided advantage that it permits it to rotate about its center of gravity rather than its geometrical center, thereby protecting the motor and bearings from the shocks of unbalanced loading. The motor itself is mounted on washers of resilient material. The principle function of these washers is to damp out vibrations which might be transmitted to the motor from the rail on which it is mounted.

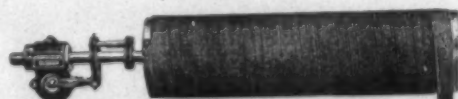
The motors are ordinarily equipped with flat washers above and below the rail, with a lock nut to clamp the motor to the rail. If desired, special socket type of mounting which avoids the use of the lock nut can be supplied. This mounting consists of a conical base on the bottom of the motor with a conical socket lined with resilient material in the rail.

The lubricating system of the ball bearing has been worked out with great detail. Successful operation of ball bearings at high speed requires a continuous though almost infinitesimally small supply of atomized oil. Due to the terrific velocity of the rotating parts a greater quantity than this will result in churning and s'udging of the lubricant which overheats the bearing and produces early failure.

The oil well is divided into an outer chamber of large capacity and a small inner chamber. Oil passes slowly from the outer chamber through a felt ring into the inner chamber. The felt ring effectively filters the oil. In the inner chamber the oil is atomized by a rotating flinger and passed upward to the bearing after which it condenses and returns to the outer chamber. After extended laboratory tests, motors equipped with this system were placed in commercial use. Their operation has been highly satisfactory.

Durene Design Prize

The Durene Association of America, in surveying the manufacturing and retailing decorative fabric market, has brought to light an increasing use of durene yarns in the decorative field. As a result of this observation and in co-operation with the Art Alliance of America, the Durene Association is offering a prize of \$100.00 for the best design in a drapery fabric with durene warp and filling. Designs must be submitted to the Art Alliance at 65 East Fifty-sixth street. Prizes will be awarded on April 15th.



DRONSFIELD'S PATENT. "ATLAS BRAND" EMERY FILLETING

"The New Flexible"
Stocks in
Boston, Mass.
and the South



"Needs no 'Damping'"
The Standard
Card-Grinding
Medium

GUARANTEED "A" QUALITY
THE ONLY QUALITY WE MAKE

Used the wide world o'er, like

The DRONSFIELD CARD-GRINDERS

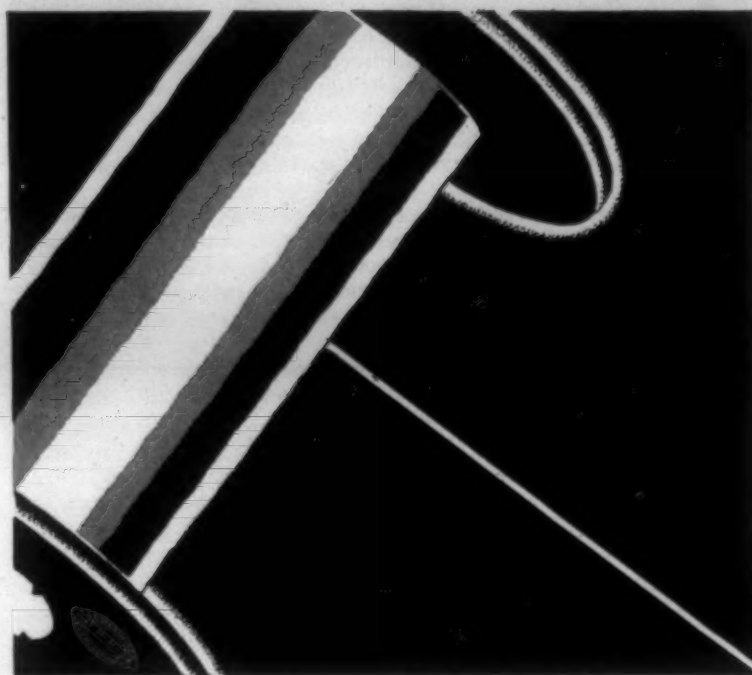


Supplied by the
Principal Supply
Houses



DRONSFIELD'S
SALES AGENCY
222 Summer Street
BOSTON, MASS.
LEIGH & BUTLER
Manufacturers

LESTERSHIRE SPOOLS



*are good
insurance
at the*

IT COSTS money to stop production at the warper, or at the loom. Yet this expense may be incurred if the yarn is not properly spooled. It is a vital point in production, for if the yarn does not unwind evenly there will be breaks and thin spots.

The determining factor is the construction of the spools employed. If the spools are not true the yarn winds on unevenly . . . when drawn off, uneven tension naturally results, which stretches or even breaks the yarn.

When Lestershire Spools are used the yarn is drawn off at the proper tension. They are 'true' spools, examples of remarkable construction. So mills using Lestershires eliminate this cause of breaks and weak spots in the finished fabric.

Improving the quality of production is a matter of such importance that we suggest you ask for the facts about Lestershire Spools—an investment in economy.



LESTERSHIRE
FIBRE SPOOLS
SPOOLS MFG. CO.

140 Baldwin Street
Johnson City, New York
Southern Office
519 Johnston Building
Charlotte, N. C.

**SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED**

Warp Mercerizing

(Continued from Page 42)

to keep the caustic around room temperature.

There are about four caustic washes, in which the tension of the yarn should be held, the wash water flows counter-current to the yarn if the caustic is to be recovered; or if the caustic is not recovered, each box has a separate water feed and overflow. It is considered uneconomical to recover caustic from a solution weaker than 10 deg. to 12 deg. Twaddle. The temperature of the first wash is high and the succeeding washes are cooler; the one just before the acid must be cold.

On entering the acid, the yarn should be allowed a little slack in order to get penetration of the acid into the yarn. The temperature of the acid should be as low as possible, to avoid damage; the strength should be regulated to individual conditions, and may be anything up to 10 deg. Twaddle. The acid should be kept as clean as possible since any impurity is picked by the yarn and held very tenaciously; the sodium sulphate formed must also be removed as rapidly as possible to avoid slackening of the yarn.

After the acid, the yarn may be washed in successively warmer washes, in five or six boxes, until a temperature of 120 deg. F. is reached, and then dried.

For finer goods, a typical treatment consist of:

1. Cold wash
2. A wash at 100 deg. F.
3. A wash at 120 deg. F.
4. Neutralize in dilute ammonia at 120 deg. F.
5. One or two more hot washes
6. Application of softeners at 120 deg. F.

There is room here for much argument as to whether

dry cans or air driers should be used. Dry cans are caustic; general practice, I believe, is to do neither but cheaper to install, require less regulation but stiffen the yarn somewhat, probably due to a calendering action. Air driers are more expensive, require very close regulation (automatic control is a necessity) but give a very soft yarn; they may be operated at from 160 to 250 deg. F., according to the type of yarn being dried. Considerable assistance in drying is given by a heavy pair of squeezer-rolls just before the drier.

Roller-bearings may be used up to the acid and beyond the ammonia and help considerably in preventing chaffing.

Squeeze-rolls are of rubber covered iron in the caustic and of rubber covered copper or brass elsewhere. Varying degrees of hardness in the rubber may be obtained and should be considered for each special case.

Individual cases and requirements vary so much that it is difficulty to lay down any hard and fast rules. I have endeavored here to consider general practice and I would like to hear some opinions of practical men on special cases and problems.

Winding Rayon Yarn for Knitting

(Continued from Page 10)

from all lint and superfluous oil so that the yarn cannot touch any dirty projections on the machine.

The ideal method of joining two ends of rayon is to burst the ends so that they fray and the filaments fly apart, then place these two ends together and twist tightly between the finger and thumb. This produces a join indistinguishable from the rest of the yarn and almost as strong. This is, of course, provided the operative has clean fingers. Failing this join, the weaver's



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knot should be tied. The ordinary dog knot should never be used for hosiery purposes, since it offers a big resistance to the needles and invariably causes holes or even "press-offs." The free ends of the yarn should be cut as closely as possible to the knot without weakening it, and should be placed by hand on the outside of the wind at the bottom of the traverse so that no hitch will occur during the off-wind. If a good winding machine is used with a suitable compensating stop motion, and if the operative is careful in stretching and placing the hanks, there should be no more knots than those resulting from the replacing of empty hank swifts. It is, of course, essential to obtain a suitable tension on the bobbin, and this can only be ascertained after long experience. If the yarn is wound too tightly, then the rayon will almost certainly be stretched, while if too little tension is applied the yarn will unwind irregularly and several layers will come up together, causing press-offs. The rayon should feel firm on the bobbin, and if the bobbin is held upside down the yarn should unwind freely by its own weight.

Finally, the wound rayon should not be left for long periods, but should be knitted up as soon as possible after winding, preferably the same day. — The Rayon Record.

Systematic Oiling of Looms

In the "Loom-inary" No. 10 published by Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass., attention is drawn to the importance of looms in order to reduce the cost of repairs and make fewer shut-downs. It is suggested that methods similar to those which have been introduced in the handling of machinery, be used for the oiling operation. It is stated that one man can do this type of work better by giving his entire time to it than can a number doing any part of the work. In larger mills, more than one man may be necessary. A system which is stated to be in successful operation in a silk mill, is as follows:

1. Picker rods oiled twice a day.
2. Picking rolls oiled twice a day.
3. Friction drive parts oiled once a week.
4. Motor oiled once a week.
5. Magazine oiled once a week.
6. Head, dobby and cam motion greased once a week.
7. Picker stick studs oiled once a week.
8. Picker stick springs oiled once a week.
9. Crank and bottom shaft bearings oiled once a week.
10. Crank connectors greased and oiled once a week.
11. Take-up motion oiled once a week.
12. Binder pins oiled once a week.

In addition to the system described, the loom fixer makes a general inspection of the loom every time a warp runs out. At this time, all of the bolts are tightened and the inspection should show that the loom generally is in good running condition. At the same time, the oiler removes and cleans the take-up gears and replaces them.



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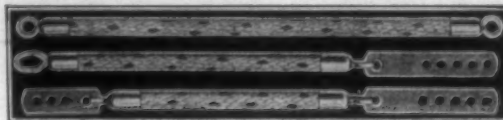
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ROY
GRINDERS

Sees No Labor Trouble at Elizabethton

(Continued from Page 8)

the common welfare, peace and contentment of the mill family, as well as to improvement in the mechanics of the industry, is offered, with emphasis upon the desire for such suggestion and assurance of prompt consideration.

Constructive possibilities in the Plant Councils Plan in the Glanzstoff and Bemberg plants, would seem to be fairly limitless. The plan is decidedly affirmative in approach and avowal and democratic in guarantee of equality to employee and employer. It appears to meet the needs of the situation of a new industry relying upon people to who intensive industry is new and established in a region likewise new in industrial venture. At least, there is no indication of its having been adopted in a spirit other than that of its sponsors who trust "that it will make for the greater contentment and well-being of every member of the two organizations."

It might be borne in mind that Glanzstoff and Bemberg are, in a sense, pioneers in a section that has been largely agricultural since the early days. Also, that the workers are drawn from a radius of as much as twenty miles. There is no mill village such as is commonly known. Until they found employment here the majority of employees had never been subject to industrial life. Reared for the most part in the open, free of inherited bent for fabrication of any kind, having had no contact or experience with factory rules and regulations, their reaction to the environment and restrictions of an intensive and highly specialized industry hardly could fail to be of novel interest to the unprejudiced observer. Being of an independent nature, probably the Plant Councils Plan held attraction for them, once it was studied and understood, for the reason that it offered participation in the development of the industry by which they were employed with means for working out their own problems in their own way and under their own leadership.

There has been, then, no disturbance within these mills since the Spring of 1929, rumors, reports and pronouncements, from whatever source they may have sprung, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Cotton Situation

(Continued from Page 9)

in the thirty thousand middlemen. This is possibly true, but the elimination of the middleman will be disastrous to the farmers. Russia tried to eliminate the middleman some years ago with dire results and they have now been compelled to reinstate him. The cotton trade knows more about merchandising of the cotton crop than any other individual or group of individuals in existence. The stabilization of cotton prices could be brought about through their medium and with their assistance in a very much more economical manner than through the co-operatives. The cotton trade is in hearty accord with the Government's desire to help the farmer at this time in his straitened circumstances. We have nothing to gain from the low price of cotton and we know that our prosperity depends on the prosperity of the country in general.

"If the Farm Board requires our assistance in helping to move the cotton crop they cannot expect to act in competition with us. We cannot compete with the United States Government with five hundred million dollars at their disposal. It will bankrupt us all in a short space of time."

This presentation points rather clearly to the con-

clusion that the cotton industry is not being benefited enough to permit the existence of the independent merchant and the cotton exchanges, and the Farm Board at the same time. We also have had a rather clear illustration of how the mills will fare. It is to be questioned if the benefit to the farmer will compensate for the sacrifice of these other groups.

Jewell Heads Georgia Association

(Continued from Page 7)

Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., chairman of the traffic committee, led a discussion of the activities of the traffic department of the association.

"Cotton Mill Rules and Contracts" was led by H. G. Smith, of LaGrange, Ga., chairman of the cotton committee.

The retiring president, Clifford Swift, of Columbus, was presented with a suitable token of the esteem of his fellow manufacturers. Dr. Jeff Davis, of Toccoa, made the speech of presentation.

One of the resolutions adopted repeated an invitation to the hosiery mills of the State to join the association. Another resolution recommended that certain changes be brought to the attention of the American association, with regard to the cotton rules.

Talks by Past Presidents

An important work is being done at the Emory University here in connection with curing mill workers of anemia. The Trion Mills has just sent a physician and a nurse to Emory to get the latest information on this subject, and other mills are urged to do the same.

There were talks at luncheon by the various past presidents, including Dr. Jeff Davis, D. A. Jewell, Sr., P. E. Glenn, J. A. Mandeville, George S. Harris, Harrison Hightower, and J. J. Scott.

The resolutions committee comprised the following: Hatton Lovejoy, W. K. Moore, of Dalton, R. E. Hightower, Jr., Cason J. Callaway, Paul K. McKenny, J. M. Mayes, of Fitzgerald, and H. E. Glenn.

Mechanite Castings

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Philadelphia, licensees for the manufacture of Mechanite Castings, have just issued a folder from the Foundry Division of the company at Bethayres, featuring Mechanite Castings. The folder gives a list of the places where Butter-Mechanite Castings can be used to advantage and makes comparisons with this metal and grey iron. In it these advantages are claimed for Mechanite over grey iron castings:

Two to three times the tensile strength.

More than six times impact strength.

Twice the bending strength.

Greater abrasive wear.

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Brinnell hardness to any exact specification—readily machined.

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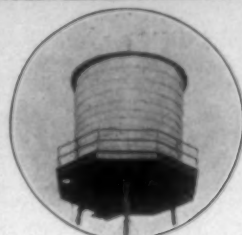
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COTTON GOODS

New York.—A very good volume of business was done in cotton goods last week although most of the trading was confined to goods for spot or nearby delivery. Prices were kept on a very steady basis with producers making further efforts to work them higher in keeping with higher cotton prices. The price level generally is lower than present cotton prices would justify. Curtailment of production continues by mills both North and South. The new schedule of 55 hours for the day shift and 50 hours for the night shift is expected to be made effective by the majority of mills within a short time.

Denims were priced at unchanged levels, 15c for 2.20 indigo goods, for deliveries for the second quarter of the year and moderate sales are being made.

The lower grade tickings sold at irregular prices and the higher grade eastern goods are being sold on memorandum. Orders for fancy stocks remain unchanged and mills goods are being placed in small lots and the buying of plain and semi-fancy combed yarn goods continues on a low price level. Some divisions of cloths wanted for the automobile trade have been in a little better demand but sales have been generally of a filling-in character. Cotton duck stocks remain unchanged and mills are averaging under a forty-hour week schedule of operations. In the finished goods divisions trade is steady in small lots. When new styles are offered orders are placed for moderate quantities if early deliveries can be given.

Some fair sales of rayon warp jacquard lining cloths in special constructions marked trading in fine goods markets. Some of these fabrics were reported running into higher counts, although prices quoted in one quarter on the general range of such goods were from 21½c to 26c per yard.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4¼
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6 - 6¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8¼
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8¼
Brown sheetings, standard	11
Tickings, 8-ounce	18½-20¼
Denims	15
Standard prints	8
Dress gingham	12¼-15
Staple gingham	10

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn markets were somewhat firmer in spite of the fact the volume of business was somewhat below that of the previous week. Prices ranged a half cent to a cent higher. Most orders were for small lots. Spinners refused considerable business that was offered at price concessions. The volume of inquiry was large enough to be encouraging, but was slow in developing into actual sales. The consuming trades were apparently inclined to wait for further developments in the cotton situation before buying more freely.

Curtailed production continues the rule among spinners in the South and it has been pointed out here this week that the output of yarns is considerably smaller than has generally been believed in this market.

A few buyers show themselves willing to make commitments ahead for their yarn supplies. The great majority continue to haggle over prices. Meanwhile, the more alert of the spinners have withdrawn previous asking prices and they insist that prices on which orders are accepted by dealers first be confirmed by them. This reflects the further advance of cotton quotations.

Electrical, knitting and weaving manufacturers have been inquiring during the week and have covered moderately. Concessions still are made by some mills, but many others have orders booked for the next three months and hold firmly for the higher values; other mills are curtailing operations, which will help to avoid clogging the market later and assist in keeping yarns at a more remunerative selling point.

In the combed yarn section lots of between 1,000 and 5,000 pounds constitute the bulk of business placed. The rise in raw cotton is reflected in both weaving and knitting yarns, where somewhat more price stability is in effect than exists in the carded numbers.

Southern Single Chain Warps

10s	28
12s	28½
16s	29
20s	30½
26s	32½
30s	34½
36s	35½

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	27
10s	28
12s	29
16s	30
20s	31½
24s	34½
30s	36
36s	41
40s	42
40s ex.	47½

Southern Single Skeins

6s	27
8s	28
12s	28½
14s	29
16s	29½
20s	30½
24s	32½
28s	35
30s	35½

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	27½
10s	28
12s	28½
14s	29
16s	29½
20s	31
24s	33½
26s	34½
30s	35½
40s	42
40s ex.	47
50s	52½
60s	61½

Carpet Yarns

Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply 23

White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply

26½	
Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
8s, 1-ply	23
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	25½
12s, 2-ply	29
16s, 2-ply	31
20s, 2-ply	35
26s, 2-ply	35
30s, 2-ply	35½

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply

8s	27
10s	27
12s	28
16s	30
20s	31½

Southern Frame Cones

8s	26½
10s	27
12s	27½
14s	28
16s	28½
18s	29
20s	29½
22s	30
24s	31½
26s	32½
28s	33½
30s	34½
36s	39
40s	43½

Southern Two-ply Mercerizing Twist Combed Peeler

8-12s	41
20s	44
30s	47
36s	48½
38s	50
40s	50½
50s	54
60s	62
70s	72
80s	82

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WIRE AT OUR EXPENSE FOR
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F. D. SOFIELD, MANAGING DIRECTOR

Georgia-Kincaid Operations.

Griffin, S. C.—It is reported that Georgia-Kincaid Mills are increasing their working time from 40 hours a week to 55 hours a week. Mill No. 3, it is said, has been running on a 55-hour per week schedule for several months but it has been some time since the East Griffin Mills were on this schedule.

The new schedule will put into operation approximately one-third of the looms, it was stated.

Glanzstoff Announces Two New Yarn Numbers.

The American Glanzstoff Corporation has added two new 150 denier soft luster yarns to its American production, it has been learned from Arthur L. Erlanger, sales manager of the rayon firm.

The rayon company is now producing 150 denier 42 filament soft luster yarn and 150 denier 60 filament soft luster yarn on a commercial basis at its Elizabethton plant. The 42 filament yarn in skeins is priced at \$1.25 and the 60 filament at \$1.40 a pound.

Signs of more activity in the rayon market were noted by Mr. Erlanger, who said that the weaving trade was beginning to show better interest in rayon.

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Mills Cautioned Against Mixture of Two Types of Acetate Yarns

The mixing of two different makes of acetate yarn in either the warp of filling of a piece goods is liable to bring about disastrous results and mills should be careful to keep part such yarn, according to a cloth finisher.

While the yarns are meant to be the same chemically, the differences in manufacturing methods, yarn constructions and in the chemical makeup of the yarns, will cause them to show up differently in the cloth, it is said.

Will Cause Streaking

While it is possible to produce a satisfactory cloth, say, with a warp of Celanese yarn and a filling of Acele, the mixture of both in the warp or the mixing of a hobbins of another type of acetate in the filling, will bring about streaking or banding, it is claimed.

The various producers are making an attempt to identify the yarns, by various colored lacings, tints of the cones, colored markings on the spools, cops, etc., help in the plant should be cautioned to be most careful not to let even a single cop get mixed in with another type of yarn, because when finished, the place where the different yarn was used is liable to stick out "like a sore finger."

It is claimed that dyeing tests have been made of fabrics made of two different types of acetate yarn and that it was practically impossible to make a perfect match of the two sections of the cloth. Both of the types seemed to take the dye satisfactorily but there was some difference in the affinity of the yarns for the dye in different degrees.

Other differences in the types of yarn are in connection with the filament structure, physical properties and the behavior of the cloth in finishing.

Should Exhaust Supply of One

It is suggested that if a mill expects to use two types of acetate yarn, that it be sure to exhaust the supply of one type, particularly filling yarn, before starting on another. If two types are being run simultaneously in the mill, it is held necessary to instruct the help of the difference and to positively identify the cops, spools or cones so as to prevent the intermingling of even one or two cops or spools, which is likely to ruin as much cloth as it ran through.

The finisher bringing out the above points suggested that the finisher be advised of the particular brand of acetate yarn employed in the goods, since each finisher was doing much experimental work to determine the exact reactions of each type of yarn in dyeing and finishing and in knowing the brand could obtain the best

Cannon Mills Prepares Cotton Manufacture Film

Cannon Mills, Inc., has prepared for distribution to department store training schools an unusual film on the manufacture of cotton household products, namely, towels and sheets. This is perhaps the first time such a film has been offered directors of training courses. A large section of the film is in color. A sales clerk's manual and an instruction guide on the subject of cotton accompanying the film. This film and literature may be obtained free of charge by application to Cannon Mills, Inc., New York City office.

L. Banks Holt Mfg. Co.
Offer

For Sale

One of Their Units Known As

Bellemont Mills

Located About 3 Miles from Burlington and
Graham, N. C., on Big Alamance Creek.

Property consists of one brick, three-story mill building, 46' x 144', with adjoining and connecting buildings; equipped with 6500 spindles and 175 looms; 45 tenement houses.

Property and equipment in excellent condition. Electric power and lights, furnished by Duke Power Co. Standard fire protection, Factory Insurance Association rating.

For further particulars address

L. BANKS HOLT MFG. CO.
Graham, N. C.



PREMISES cleared of
RATS and
Destructive Vermin

We get results or
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Written guarantee.
Scientific methods.
Fumigating a
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EXTERMINATING
COMPANY, INC.

Communicate with the office near-
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Orleans, Macon.

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Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

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Frederick Jackson
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Atlanta, Ga.
Jesse W. Stribling
R. B. Smith

Factory Office: Providence, R. I.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Efficient and reliable. Best references. No. 5724.

WANT position as slasher tender. Experienced on rayon and fine cotton yarns, stripes and checks. Good references. No. 5725.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years experience. Can hold any size job. Will go anywhere. No. 5726.

WANT position as loom fixer. Experienced on Drapers.—Comp.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancies. Experienced on box looms. Good manager of help. Good references. No. 5726.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in carding, or as comber fixer, or card grinder. 20 years experience in card room. References. No. 5727.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room. Experienced and reliable. No. 5728.

WANT position as master mechanic. 15 years experience on steam and electric drive. Good references. No. 5729.

WANT position as superintendent, on colored or white goods,—broad cloth, covert, ticking, denims, chambrays, tobacco cloth. Best character, training experience and ability. No. 5730.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with anything except Jacquards. Best references. No. 5731.

WANT position as overseer napping. 8 years experience with Woonsocket 36 and 20 roll double-acting machines. Best references. No. 5732.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Married, age 38, I. C. S. graduate, many years practical experience. Good loom man, good leader and manager of help. Sober and reliable. No. 5734.

WANT position as overseer carding. 8 years experience and best references. No. 5735.

WANT position as master mechanic. Best references. No. 5736.

WANT position as overseer weaving—any kind except Jacquards. No. 5737.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5738.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 37, 16 years experience on drills, sheetings, prints and denims. Good shipping clerk. No. 5739.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner, day or night. Age 37. Best references. No. 5740.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or as superintendent. 20 years experienced white and colored work. Will go anywhere. No. 5741.

WANT position as overseer weaving, designing or finishing. Nine years with present company. Can give references and satisfaction. No. 5742.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 30, experienced on white and colored work. I. C. S. course on carding and spinning. Strictly sober and reliable. Good references. No. 5743.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Experienced and reliable. No. 5744.

WANT position as carder, spinner or winder—one or all three. Age 38. With one mill four years and another three. Experienced on white and colored. Now running Saco-Lowell long draft spinning. Experienced in cotton grading. My employers as reference. No. 5745.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. 20 years experience on Nos. up to 40s. No. 5746.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Age 33. Graduate I. C. S. Strictly sober. Married. Now employed but want better job. No. 5747.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced and well qualified. Best references. No. 5748.

WANT position as spinner, twister, spooler and winder. Married. 17 years with one mill. Good manager of help. Would accept position as assistant in large mill. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 5749.

WANT position as superintendent, engineering or selling. Age 33. Married. Graduate commercial course, machinist and draftsman, textile extension; employed since 1917. Experienced as mechanical engineer, foreman and superintendent, and in production cost and office routine. References—all for whom I've worked. No. 5750.

WANT position as superintendent, or assistant, or as carder and spinner. Experienced on carded and combed yarns single and ply,—plain and fancy broadcloth, chambrays, poplin, marquisette, and crepe. Age 28. Married. No. 5751.

WANT position as twisting, spooling, warping and slashing. Married. Age 30. Eight years experience. Now employed but wish to change. Prefer North Carolina. No. 5752.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced and best references. No. 5753.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder in small mill; experienced and reliable. No. 5754.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or as second hand in large mill. Age 25. Married. I. C. S. graduate carding and spinning. Four years experience as overseer, carding and card grinding, and in spinning. Sober industrious, efficient and reliable. References the best. No. 5755.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Eight years on present job. Wish to change. Best references. No. 5756.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or finishing or both. Experienced on all kinds of cloth white and colored. Understand all makes of finishing machinery. 15 years experience. Married and have family. No. 5757.

WANT position as roller coverer. 15 years experience, all makes of rollers. Prefer mill shop. Best references. No. 5758.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Can figure any machine in carding, spinning or weaving. Yarn and cloth analysis,—all kinds of cloth and designing. No. 5759.

WANT position as dyer. 21 years with one mill, dyeing rayon, silk, mercerized and cotton hose. Handled 4000 pairs daily. Want position with small mill where job will be permanent if work is satisfactory. Available immediately. No. 5760.

Textiles Lead N. C. Outlay for Industries.

Raleigh, N. C.—Fully \$200,000,000 was sent out of North Carolina last year for raw materials or semi-fabricated materials used in the factories of this State in further manufacture, according to an estimate by Park Mathewson, statistician of the Department of Conservation and Development. The estimate is based on figures from 532 of the State's 3,000 larger manufacturing establishments, showing an expenditure of \$50,000,000 for this purpose.

Cotton and cotton goods lead the list of materials and supplies for which money is sent out of the State, the total being \$16,489,772. More than \$5,000,000 is paid out for rayon and \$2,500,000 for silk. There are many other lines on a descending scale, there being 64 classifications in the list.

Object of the survey, according to the department, is to find out what materials now manufactured in the State in insufficient quantities or not at all, can be produced here in close proximity to the plants which use them. After the figures have been completely tabulated, efforts will be made to interest manufacturers in producing the needed materials at home.

Southern Mill Conditions Studied in Book.

Chapel Hill, N. C.—The University of North Carolina press here has just issued in book form a study of conditions in Southern textile villages, captioned, "Some Southern Cotton Mill Workers and Their Villages," by Dr. Jennings J. Rhyne. The author is a native of North Carolina, now in the sociology department of the University of Oklahoma. His study of cotton mill workers and their villages, including preliminary inquiries and historical readings, has extended over several years. Announcement concerning the book says that the study is "particularly appropriate at this time since it was made in Gaston county, the scene of recent labor difficulties which have engaged the attention of people all over the world. Since the study was brought to a close before the development of labor troubles in Gastonia in 1929, it fortunately provides data gathered from an undisturbed setting. Its essential picture will be found in simple figures rather than in literary description."



**Poor, Old Rings
Mean
Poor, Slow
Production!**



You don't employ great-grandfathers in your mill, nor can you get top speed and quality of production with spinning and twister rings that are on their last legs.

If your rings show the "old-age wrinkles" of roughness and unevenness, change to new DIAMOND FINISH Rings and notice the difference!

**Whitinsville (Mass.)
SPINNING RING CO.**

Clark's Directory

OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE MILLS



Gives capital, number of machines, officers, buyers, superintendents, kind of power used, product and telephone number, of every Southern Cotton Mill. Also contains sections: "Hints for Traveling Men," and Clark's Code Word Index.

Printed on thin paper, cloth bound, pocket size.

Two Revisions Yearly keeps this Directory Accurate and Complete. A copy should be in the office of every concern which sells to Southern Textile Mills and in the pocket of every

Salesman who travels this territory.

Current Edition: January, 1930

Price \$2.00

Clark Publishing Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

1830—One-hundredth Anniversary—1930



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QUALITY and **PERFORMANCE** in
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WILLIAMS'

Heddle Frames

reinforced corners—selected wood

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Heddles

with smooth, large eyes to lessen
breaks and stops

WILLIAMS'

Shuttles

with the NEW Special Tension
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A Great Team!

Try them

Write! Wire! Phone!

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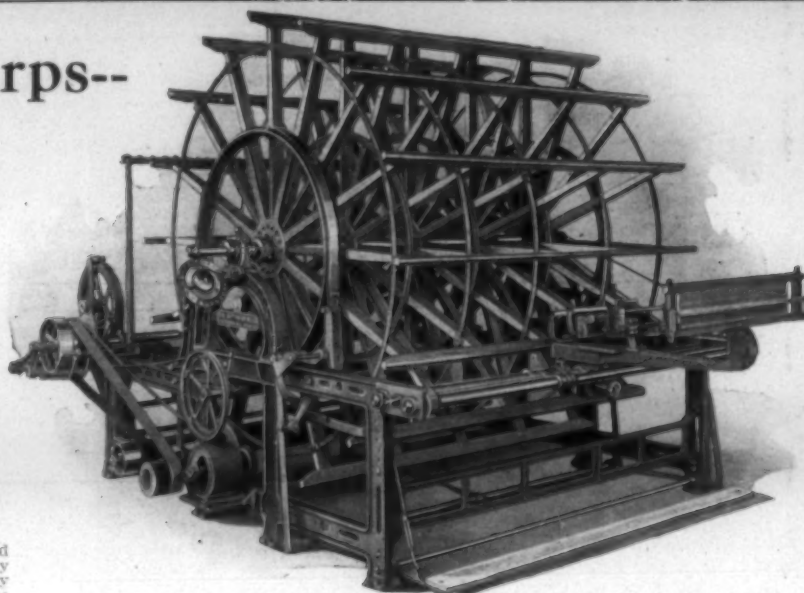
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YOU can easily make 2000 yard warps on a Sipp-Eastwood heavy warper without crushing them—many times the yardage you can handle effectively on a light warper.

This means that you save a great deal of the time required on a light warper for starting up and for banking creels. In addition to saving time and labor, you get many improvements not found in other warpers when you use a Sipp-Eastwood.

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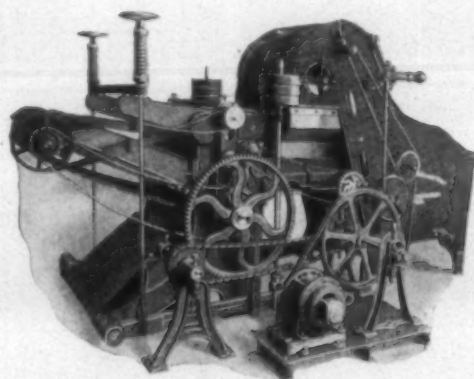


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NEW ENGLAND **SOUTH**
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ENGLAND
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Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.
Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

A Bright, Snappy White

Does your stock come out of the kier with a bright, snappy white; or—has it a cloudy dead white color?

Wyandotte

Kier Boiling Special

is readily soluble and without impurities. It works quickly and thoroughly, giving a clean, snappy white stock free from stains.

And a stock, too, into which the dye can easily and evenly penetrate.



Ask your supply man for
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

HOME SECTION

SOUTHERN

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 10, 1930

News of the Mill Villages

ROME, GA.

Anchor Duck Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Spring has come at Anchor Duck and we feel young and happy; but we are still on short time and expect more work and better times later. We lived when we run full time and we are still living.

Aunt Becky, your story gets better in every week's Home Section. I think it is one of the best you have ever written, and it hits the union just right. We are looking for another one when this is finished, but if it beats "Alice in Blunderland," it will have to go some.

Aunt Becky, we are planning a baseball league here this summer and expecting some hot games; we start next Friday; we have four teams and each team is composed of good ball players, such as Mr. Kane, our paymaster and Mr. Eastman, the mill secretary. I think that Elmer Adams and Jack Voyles will be the stars from the card room's team. Aunt Becky try to come down and see us play. We would be glad to see you. I know you would like Anchor Duck Mill, and the good men who are in charge of it.

A WRITER.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

Great Fall Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

The mill is running full time, we are very glad to say.

Mrs. A. H. Hamilton of Raeford, visited her husband here Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Owen has been on the sick list but is better at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Hall and friend of Wadesboro, N. C., visited Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Quinn, Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Bell Bridgman is very sick but we hope for her a speedy recovery.

Miss Alma Prevatte visited friends in Hamlet, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Bridgman's sister fell the other day and was hurt seriously.

The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Quick died Saturday night and was buried Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Lemis Bridgman of Bennettsville, S. C., is visiting his father at Great Falls Mill.

Everybody is going crazy over fishing; wish you could come and fish with us.

Mr. Gibson, our mechanic, went off Sunday morning and came back with a chicken under his arm; you can guess the rest!

Little Beatrice Quinn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Quinn, spent the week with her grandparents in Dillon, S. C.

The Ford Plant is a very attractive place since they have cleaned it up and we all can see the new cars better.

READER.

MARION, N. C.

Clinchfield Mills Overseers Engage In Cutting Scrape

Last Tuesday evening, April 1st, Mr. R. O. Wylie, overseer weaving and Mr. James B. Laughlin, cloth room overseer, met just inside the fence at No. 2 Mill. They exchanged a few words and then Mr. Laughlin suddenly drew his knife from his pocket and opened it. Mr. Wylie immediately followed suit and produced a dangerous looking knife, opening it he approached the cloth room boss who showed no sign of retreating, but looked the weaver squarely in the face. Then without further preliminaries both began using their knives in a most vigorous manner. No one interfered with them and the cutting continued until both quit voluntarily. No one was injured and both seemed satisfied. The victim of the knives was a big red apple which Mr. Laughlin shared with Mr. Wylie.

We are sorry to report that little Justine Curtis is seriously ill at this time. Hope she will soon recover.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Pearson announce the birth of a baby girl.

Messrs. L. C. Martin and H. G. Smith of Spartanburg, S. C., were the guests of Mr. James B. Laughlin, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Jarrett are the proud parents of a ten-pound girl.

Aunt Becky, we are expecting you to visit us some time this month. Will you?

H. J.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Ninety-Six Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have fine employers. The houses of our village are well equipped and nice. The new Methodist church is another thing that is popular in our village.

The officials of our mill are as follows: President, J. C. Self, one of the best business men in the State; vice-president, J. B. Harris, another good leader; secretary and treasurer, L. B. Adams, one of our good men; J. G. McNeill, superintendent; J. L. Burrell, cloth room overseer; E. W. Sigefler, weave room; J. M. James, spinning room; Mr. Hass, master mechanic.

We are very sorry that Mr. Long of our village has just passed out of our midst.

Rev. Tinsly of Seneca, visited in the home of J. L. Burrell.

We are having a fine revival meeting, carried on by Rev. Phillips.

The Better Home Club held its regular meeting at the Cambridge school building, Tuesday, March 25; Mrs. J. G. McNeill, president, presiding over the meeting; Scripture reading by Mrs. J. L. Burrell; prayer by the Rev. W. L. Coker; reading on better homes, by the community nurse, Mrs. Creswell. Song and music by Mrs. Self, and Mrs. Dusenberry.

BLUE EYES.

Becky Ann's Own Page

TEAMWORK.

The world is full of problems;
There's much to cause distress;
We all are bowed beneath the cares
That daily round us press;
There's only one solution,
'Tis simply stated, thus:
"A little less of you or me,
A little more of us."

The rule of each one for himself
Most foolish is to follow;
It brings no savor to the game,
Its victories are hollow.
But the other plan has never failed
To bring satisfaction, plus:
"A little less of you or me,
A little more of us."

A flake of snow is very small;
'Tis lost to sight quite quickly,
But many flakes, combined, will fill
The roads and pathways thickly.
United we can face the fight,
Without distress or fuss;
"A little less of you or me,
A little more of us."

—William T. Card.

IN MEMORY OF S. B. BRADLEY

S. B. Bradley, age 76, died February 24th, 1930, at the home of his son, M. M. Bradley, 912 Houston street, LaGrange, Ga. He fell last October and broke his hip, had Brights Disease, and eczema and suffered untold agony for nearly five months.

But through it all he was patient and resigned, praising God, all the time. Though he often prayed to be taken out of his suffering, he was perfectly willing that God's will be done.

Dr. Herman, nurses and kind friends did all they possibly could for him; and he was grateful for everything. He was loved by all who knew him.

He was faithful to his church as long as he was able to attend. His body was carried back to Chelsea, Ala., and laid to rest in Poindexter Cemetery. He was a member of Oak Grove Baptist church, in Blount County, Ala., and his pastor, Rev. Henderson, also Rev. Burns of the M. E. Church near where he was born, were in charge of the funeral.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Emma Bradley, seven sons, Dr. W. T. Bradley, of Blackton, Ark., Leslie Bradley, of Talledega, Ala., Rufus Bradley, of Silura, Ala., Rev. Amos Bradley, a Missionary, of Chichicaslenango, Central America, M. M. Bradley, of LaGrange, Ga., S. T. Bradley, Haden, Ala., and L. H. Bradley, of Chelsea, Ala.

He cannot return to us, but let us so live that we may meet him bye and bye, where pain and parting never comes. May our lives be

sweetened by the memory of his patience and goodness, and may we be ready and willing as he was, to say, "Yes, Lord, I am ready; come and take me home."

We know that our dear old father will be waiting for us, and his going is just one more link, binding us to God and heaven.

ONE WHO LOVED HIM.

CORNELIUS, N. C.

Gem Yarn Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

It has been a year since I wrote to you, but we are still going strong. Most of the mill is running day and night. Here is a list of officials: Mr. Frank Sherrill, president; Mr. Arthur White, clerk; Mr. R. E. Thompson, superintendent; Mr. J. F. Thomas, day overseer; Mr. Mack Lafay, night overseer; Mr. Eudy was with us as card room overseer but has left and went on a job in Charlotte for a few days; now, he is back on his old job in Albemarle. We think he was just home sick.

We have a nice new building in our town. Mr. Ed. Armstrong is going to move his barber shop into it, soon.

Rev. Ted Smith, pastor of our Presbyterian church, is on a trip to the Old Countries. We are looking forward to his return to have him tell us about it.

Mr. Arthur White and wife, moved into their beautiful new home a few weeks ago.

We had a good show at Cornelius school last Saturday night.

G. S.

ERLANGER, N. C.

Erlanger Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Received my paper and was glad to receive it.

B. F. Spears and son, Charles of South Boston, Va., spent the weekend with Mrs. J. O. Spears.

Mrs. Let Styles, of New York, is a visitor in the village.

Mrs. A. E. Lumsden had as her house guests this week, Mrs. J. W. Whitl and Mrs. J. D. Smith, of High Point.

Miss Clei Martin and Tom Wherry of Newberry, S. C., were dinner guests of O. C. Wilson, Jr., Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Dill and Mrs. Lizzie Barnes attended a birthday dinner Sunday at the home of Charlie Everhart in Lexington.

L. W. Martin has gone to Newberry, S. C., to visit his mother. Mr. Martin, while working in the Erlanger weave shop, in some way got a loom started up on his hand, mashing it very badly.

O. C. Lewis received a painful injury to his arm while at work in the weave shop last Monday.

J. B. Mills, Lee Mauney, Mrs. T. M. Taylor, and Miss Lee Ida Johnson, Miss Catherine Taylor at State Sanatorium, Sunday. The many friends of Catherine will be glad to learn that she is getting along nicely.

JAKE.

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.

March is leaving us now, and we hope to have some beautiful spring days.

We are sorry to say that our mill is running on short time, but we hope it will start on full time soon.

We had a good play in the school auditorium Friday evening, which was enjoyed by every one.

They are running a telephone system through our community for those who wish to have one in their home.

Everybody is beginning to plant gardens now.

Mr. Melvin Chastaine is planning on having a large crop of onions this year.

There has been some sickness in our community, but we are glad to say they are all improving now.

Mrs. L. P. Jones, Mrs. W. C. Lovern and Mrs. Jim Jones, motored to Anderson last Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Clarence Gillhan has been visiting her mother for the past week.

DOLLY and POLLY.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Chadwick-Hoskins No. 1 and No. 2

High School Mill Girls Win Honors
Hoskins girls and we are proud of

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are only running four days each week, but the most of our folks are taking advantage of the two days rest to get their gardens started.

A revival will begin at Chadwick Methodist church, Sunday, April 6. Rev. Bryan M. Crosby will lead the services and the music will be directed by Miss Carolyn Hosford, famous saxaphonist and personal worker.

Paw Creek high school debaters won the decision in favor of both sides of a triangular debate held April 4th on the subject: "Resolved, that North Carolina should Adopt the Proposed Constitutional Amendment Authorizing the Classification of Property for Taxation."

This entitles the Paw Creek debaters to represent Mecklenburg county at Chapel Hill for the Aycock Memorial Cup.

Those on the debating team of Paw Creek, were Miss Etrula Ellis and Mabel Davis, affirmative; and Sara Pitts and Ruth Chisenhall, negative.

The schools competing with Paw Creek were Fallston and Earl.

This makes the second consecutive year that Paw Creek has represented Mecklenburg county at Chapel Hill. Miss Ellis and Miss Chisenhall are our own Chadwick-Hoskins girls and we are proud of them, and we wish them luck at Chapel Hill.

Mr. James Jones, R. M. Chisenhall, Mrs. Chisenhall and Ruth, and Miss Grace Gladden, spent the week-end with Mrs. Nellie Braswell at Whitmire, S. C.

B. O. H.

ROME, GA.

Chatillon Village

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just a line to let you know what our silk mill is, as I haven't noticed any mention in your Home Section about our plant.

This is the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, one of the most up-to-date plants you can find anywhere. We have two plants here: Acetate and viscose rayon.

Our village is one of the prettiest I have ever seen. Of course your State, North Carolina, is well up on the appearance of the villages, but this place can go them one better. We have paved streets and sidewalks, all brick bungalows of modern structure, and a school that is a credit to any community.

Aunt Becky, we all think your story is a grand one. As to the unions, I think they have made their last stand in the Southland to do any damage. Don't understand me to say we will not have them around, for I sometimes think they are one of the Seven Plagues; but people are learning to pay no attention to them.

Well, Aunt Becky, you will probably be hearing from Rome again. — ANONYMOUS.

(And we will be glad to hear from Chatillon Village again. — Aunt Becky.)

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are sorry to report at this time the death of Mr. Long and also Mr. Berry. Mr. Long did not live in the village, but while in good health he worked in the mill; he had many friends here who were grieved over his death. Mr. Berry had resided in the village for three years, he was a member of the Baptist church.

We had a splendid revival meet-

ing at the Methodist church; it closed Wednesday night. Our pastor, the Rev. H. B. Coon, was assisted by the Rev. Phillips of Union. Everyone took great interest in the meeting.

Miss Grace Willingham spent the week-end in Newberry, with her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. "Buddie" Hunnicut, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Davis and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Homer Jones on the Epworth Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winchester went to Charleston, Saturday night and came back Sunday night.

Messrs. Milford Rice, Paul Clark, J. W. Corley and Clyde Hand, motored to Charleston, Sunday.

Messrs. Austin Balle wand M. H. Seigler were visitors here from Greenwood, Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrelle and little daughter Evelyn, went to Abbeville, Sunday.

Misses Louise and Elsie Rush and Elsie Staggs were visitors in the home of Mrs. Homer Jones, Sunday afternoon.

Helen Hipp and Janette Williams, gave a picnic for their little friends Thursday morning; they were chaperoned by Mrs. Robert Winchester. SLIM.

BALFOUR, N. C.

Balfour Mills

A Mission play was given at Balfour Baptist church on Sunday night, March 30th, entitled "Farmer Brown's Version of Stewardship." The characters in this play were John Brown—Carl Hammond; Mary—Mrs. C. T. Callahan; Paul Brown—Earnest Gosnell; Matilda—Florence Justis; Esther Charity—Mrs. J. A. Hammond; Deacon DoGood—Harvey Irwin; Pearl Price—Mrs. C. T. Hoy; Ruth Earnest—Sadie Bentley. Without a doubt this was one of the most interesting as well as beneficial plays ever put on at Balfour. "Father Brown" who had always been opposed to Missions, in the end was won over, and he and Mrs. Brown, who have only one child agreed to adopt an orphan child, as a part of their mission work in the future.

The Womens' Missionary Society observed the month of March as mission month, and had charge of the mid-week prayer service during the month; at the close a free will mission offering was taken and a very nice sum was realized.

Mr. and Mrs. Blane Taylor and little son, of Asheville, spent the past week-end here with friends.

We wish to thank our good superintendent, Mr. W. E. Hammond, for getting the Henderson county officials to build us a new sidewalk from the Southern Railway to the Baptist church, which adds greatly

to the convenience of those attending church, as well as the public. Mr. Hammond is also superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school.

Rev. Carl Bly is conducting a series of meetings at the Balfour Baptist church this week, and much interest is being manifested. Mr. Harvey Irwin has charge of the singing; Mr. Earnest Irwin is pianist.

A fine county singing convention will be held at Balfour school auditorium, the third Sunday in May. Dinner will be on the ground. One hour from 10 to 11 o'clock, will be given over to the old folks and they are requested to bring their favorite song books. The public is cordially invited to be with us on that day.

Mr. Avery Green, our popular supply room clerk, has been quite sick for some time, being afflicted with rheumatism. Mr. Green has a host of friends here and elsewhere who wish for him a speedy recovery.

HAM.

RHODHISS, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still running full time and have been all through these hard times, thanks to the management and the loyal co-operation of a good set of help. The prospects look good for an abundance of vegetables here this summer. Most all in the village have already had their gardens plowed, and some seeds planted. But if the fish bite as good this summer as they usually do, I'm afraid the weeds will take most of the gardens.

The baseball boys have already cleaned up the ball ground in good shape, and begun to practice. Mr. W. A. Woods is manager of the team, and he says it will take a number one team to beat our boys this season.

The ladies of our village and the Methodist church especially, sprang a very delightful surprise on our general superintendent, Mr. J. O. Edwards, who is also superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school, by spreading a bountiful birthday dinner on the lawn in front of the church last Sunday in his honor. I will not try to describe the many good things that the ladies had to eat, as I can feel myself getting hungry already. Mr. Edwards was overjoyed at the evidence of the high esteem in which the people and his co-workers have for him.

It seems that the warm spring weather has revived the spirits of the young people, as they have been having parties and "sociables" galore. Miss Thelma Cline and Miss Verna Link are both giving a party next Saturday evening.

Mr. Dan Cupid has found his way to our peaceful domains, and already four of our young folks

have fallen victims to his darts. Last Saturday morning bright and early, Mr. Bine Church and Miss Nellie Ball, and Mr. Dewey Helton and Miss Vada Hamby, motored to York, S. C., and had the nuptial knot tied, and returned Saturday afternoon all smiles. And if all signs don't fail, Cupid has wounded several others in our village.

Mrs. G. E. Stephens motored to Boiling Springs last Sunday to visit Mr. Lattie Knox who is in school there.

Mrs. J. W. Abernathy, Mrs. H. C. Cobb's mother, returned last week from an extended visit with one of her daughters in Alabama.

Three of our overseers, Mr. Kelley, Mr. Benfield, and Mr. Elmore, attended the Carders meeting at Clemson College on the 21st, and all say that they enjoyed it immensely.

Aunt Becky, we are all reading your story "Alice in Blunderland" and can hardly wait from one week to the next to get it. All of your stories are good, but we think that this time you have surpassed them all.

SLIM.

LaGRANGE, GA.

Hillside Village News

Dear Aunt Becky:

Hillside Mill is beginning to "pick up," and to give a few more hours per week, and you have no idea how glad we all are.

Our churches, two, are growing in grace and numbers. Trinity Methodist church had 303 last Sunday. Mr. Jake Simpson said he would donate an extra \$10, if they could get 100 men, and they had 148. So you see he had to come across. This church is being enlarged and is expected to be finished and ready for Easter services.

Mrs. E. E. Phillips and Mrs. C. C. Costly moved to Arneo Mills, Newnan, a few months ago. Wonder how long they will stay away from LaGrange?

A revival meeting is now in progress at the Baptist church.

Mrs. R. Y. Cook is visiting Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Copeland in Gainesville, Ga.

Rev. Poore, who had charge of the Baptist Mission on Troup street, died Sunday. He had been living here for many years, and was well known and loved for his many deeds of kindness.

Aunt Becky, we often "tune in" on Charlotte, and sure do get some fine radio programs from there.

MRS. M. M. BRADLEY.

(Dear, you don't know how pleased I am to have your news letter. I am always anxious to hear from dear old LaGrange, and since we no longer get the Graphic-Shuttle, we

hear nothing from there at all, unless someone writes. Please do write again and tell us all the news you can, about as many people as you can.—Aunt Becky).

CLINTON, S. C.

Lydia Mills Community

Mr. L. W. Davis spent the week-end in Asheville, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Young and Miss Mary France Irvin of Greenwood, and Mrs. R. B. Wales of Great Falls, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Cox.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Harvey were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Harvey.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dean and children spent the week-end in Asheville, N. C., with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Sagar and children of Slater, S. C., were the afternoon guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Cox, March 30th. Mr. Sagar is weave room overseer at Slater Mill.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Moore and children spent the week-end in Newberry, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Highsmith, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Highsmith, Miss Beatrice and Charles Highsmith, and Charles Shrdlu shrdlu spent Saturday in Ware Shoals, S. C., as the guests of Mrs. Cooper.

On Thursday evening, March 20, the night school closed after having sixty nights of school. The members of the night school gave a minstrel at the evening closing. It was well attended and enjoyed by all; a very good sum was realized.

The friends of Mrs. Myrtle Fuller were greatly shocked last Thursday morning to hear of her death. She was fatally injured last Wednesday night, when the car in which she was riding was wrecked by an C. N. & L. freight train, at a crossing near Clinton. At the time of the accident, Luther Maddox, Mrs. Ed. Fuller, Mrs. Myrtle Fuller and daughter Sarah Frances, were enroute from Lydia Mill to their home at the Clinton Mills. Mrs. Fuller and Sarah Frances and Mr. Maddox were injured.

Mr. J. W. Duckett and daughter spent Sunday at the Clinton Mill with Mrs. Lucy Verden, who is quite ill.

Friends of Miss Myrtle Bobo are glad to know that she was able to return home Sunday, March 30. Miss Bobo recently underwent an operation at a hospital in Chester, S. C.

Dr. and Mrs. Westervelt and nine young men of the Columbia Bible College, Columbia, S. C., conducted a very interesting service at the school building Wednesday night, April 2nd. It was well attended. Mr. and Mrs. Westervelt have been missionaries in Africa. The young men are all sons of missionaries, and were born in Africa. They are

here in America for training that they may return to the dark continent as servants of the King of Kings.

KATE.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Smyre News

Friday night in the social room at Smyre Church, the Dillmyre Bible Class entertained the Men's Bible Class. Old-fashioned games were played and every one had a good time.

The mills are back on full time again after having stood two days each week for the past four weeks. These two days of the week were spent by the people in making gardens and improving the yards. The mill company is encouraging each family to plant a vegetable garden, as well as a flower garden.

The Busy Bee Club girls have had several spend-the-day parties at the community house. Tennis, croquet and basket ball were enjoyed and at the noon hour a picnic dinner was served in the community house.

The revival services of Smyre church have been well attended each night this week. The pastor, Rev. T. H. Swofford, is being assisted by his brother, Rev. A. C. Swofford, of Bradley Memorial, and he is bringing messages for every one and we are looking forward to this meeting meaning much to the people of the community and elsewhere to attend these services.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dilling entertained with a dinner Friday evening, March 29th honoring Marshall Dilling, Jr., and Mr. N. W. Holland who were celebrating their birthdays at this time. Guests included Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Leonhardt, Miss Lila Winn and Master Caldwell Warlick.

Miss Geneva Swofford of Rutherford county is the guest of her brother Rev. T. H. Swofford and Mrs. Swofford.

Rev. and Mrs. James A. Barrett of Rock Hill, S. C., were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Holland.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hendrick and children, Mrs. R. W. Frye, and Mrs. W. E. Frye visited Mrs. S. S. Frye of Maiden, N. C., Sunday afternoon.

Rev. and Mrs. T. H. Swofford and Rev. A. C. Swofford were the supper guests Tuesday of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Warlick.

Miss Mabel Joy spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Wyrick King of East Gastonia.

Mesdames Marshall Dilling, Ben Leonhardt, N. W. Holland, and Jane Alice Dilling were shoppers in Charlotte Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Vanpelt and children Dean, and Max, visited relatives in Lowell, Sunday afternoon.

ALICE IN BLUNDERLAND

By Ethel Thomas

"It's like you say, Mrs. White," said Mr. Marco. "We should advertise and educate. We are lying down on the job and letting these enemies of America turn our people away from us and our ideals. We look on and wonder how far the thing will go, and we say nothing and do nothing to counteract such poisonous doctrines."

Mr. Marco refused to stay for supper, so Ted accompanied him home, promising to be back in a few moments, and the ladies were left to themselves. Mrs. White was very quiet, and Alice's teasing eyes kept her blushing in guilty confusion. Truly the widow must be "thinking it over!"

CHAPTER XVI

The mill was not to start up until noon, but early Monday morning the strikers, and stragglers who had joined from other sources simply to get food and shelter, began to form picket lines at the mill gates and about the office. Only a few women and a host of children were left at the tent colony, with Sid Lever on guard. The others, tired of inactivity and longing for action, had clamored noisily for duty on the picket lines, each eager to do something spectacular enough to win the approbation of the leaders. It was the courageous and unafraid who were honored with red badges and given free trips up North.

Sid Lever and wife had made things lively the night before in a "free-for-all" quarrel, and near fist fight. Prayers, tears, threats and persuasion, nor even a punch in the jaw from the enraged wife, had power to convince Sid that it was his duty to go back to work and to work as never before, for the support of his family.

"What?" he stormed. "Me go back and beg for work like a dog begs for a bone? Not much I won't. Haven't we got food and shelter? Isn't that all we ever had, even when I worked my fool self half to death? What's the matter with you anyhow? You never can be satisfied, and it's base ingratitude to the union for you to be acting this way. If we lose this strike it will be because you darn women are traitors. I ought to beat hell ought of you for speaking to old Marco, and I will if you dare do it again."

To his eternal surprise his wife landed a good strong wallop on his jaw and screamed:

"Try it and then talk about it, you lazy-good-for-nothing-no-account-son-of-a-gun! You disgrace to manhood—you despicable husband and father—you 'thing' that would stand by and see your children marched away like dumb brutes going to the slaughter house! I won't stand for it!" There was hatred and murder in her eyes as she glared at him and Sid Lever was a bit frightened. Never

Nobody's Business

By Geo McGee.

BE A BOOSTER?

What I think doesn't matter much and what I know has never amounted to anything worthwhile, but it does not take a Solomon to realize that there is something radically wrong with our good old United States today. Let's see if we can decide who caused the trouble and why.

Competition is the life of trade, so says the press, and it is likewise the death of prosperity, so says I. This refers to the so-called competition that we have been enjoying (?) for the past few years. And the farmer and the unprotected manufacturers are the goats. Competition has squeezed the farmer to death and the manufacturer is getting his squeeze today.

The mercantile world is trying to buy its merchandise for as near nothing as possible and they hammer the producer till he turns loose. In some cases, individuals are cutting each others throats to see who can sell the cheapest and go busted the quickest. Nobody is willing to pay anybody a profit and the poor man is doing most of the suffering.

Our so-called Hoover prosperity is the answer to gambling. The banks all over the country loaned all they could get to men and women to speculate in Wall Street. The Federal Reserve bank did not frown on the spectacle. Money for useful purposes was so hard to get it could not be got. Arthur Brisbane and Roger Babson and other smart men were shouting from the house-tops: "Don't sell America short." Everybody seemed to be crazy and the fever reached every nook and corner of our fair land.

And then something happened. That something always happens. The republicans had permitted gambling and gamblers to run rampant from Dan to Beesheba and just about the time that everybody got tied tooth-and-toe-nail, they said STOP! (The mistake the government made was letting them start). And stop they did, in less than 3 months, the financial world had to absorb losses to the tune of \$45,000,000,000.00. That's exactly five and a half times as much money as there is in circulation. They can call it "paper profits" if they want to, but it has got to be charged off.

Then there was installment buying. And high-living. And everything else but common sense. Over-production; why, sure. When people can't pay for half they have already bought, it's easy to overproduce. Result: Millions out of work. Discontent. Anarchy. Rottenness in high-places. Graft. Tax burdens being increased to get money to waste and steal. The country is paying for its folly and the debt is a big one. Some day, maybe, a dollar will be appreciated for its real worth. Conditions are normal but the people are not. And the worst is just around the corner. No, there ain't any panic.

It's funny how money is handled by certain wealthy men and women. A woman up in Illi-

nois has spent about 100 thousand dollars for a home for stray dogs—while thousands of little children are in need of food and clothing and are in the same neighborhood that the stray dogs inhabit, yet—that kind of charity does not appeal to her: the dogs come first.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News

Spring Fever

Anyone can have spring fever. There's nothing distinguishing about that. But the fellow who has spring drive is outstanding. No slumping for him; he hasn't time. He isn't unaware that the weather has gone warm, but he can keep digging right along. He gets in his hiking and fishing and baseball—and he gets in his regular work. He hasn't much spare time, but he has just as much fun as the fellow who's loafing around with spring fever—more, in fact. You can't have a good time when you're feeling limp and lazy. After all, you don't need to feel that way. You're your own manager; you can have what you want. Be soft and sympathetic with yourself and you'll have spring fever. Grin at yourself and keep hustling, and you'll have spring drive. You're the manager—you decide.

Personal, Recreational, Social, Educational

Mrs. E. L. Thomas and son, William, visited her daughter Mrs. J. L. McCravey, in Chester, Sunday.

Mrs. James H. Dendy of Savannah, Ga., spent the past week-end with her husband.

Miss Luna Grant spent Sunday with Miss Maude Thornton in Rock Hill.

Mrs. L. H. Hawkins and family spent the week-end with relatives in Saluda, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Rowe of Newberry spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Rowe.

Misses Ethel Prince, Mae Johnson, and Ruby Todd spent the week-end with Miss Todd's parents, Barksdale, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Crocker of Enoree visited Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bragg, Saturday.

Messrs. J. L. Wofford of Charlotte, N. C., and Roy Campbell, of Lexington, N. C., visited Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Thomas, Saturday.

Mr. William Moorhead of Rome, Ga., spent the spring holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Moorhead.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Garrett and Mr. and Mrs. Roy McDowell of Laurens, S. C., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Rhodes.

Friends of Mrs. George Gonnell will be glad to know that she is able to be up again after an illness of several weeks.

Rev. H. E. Bullington is teaching in a Sunday school training class in Union this week.

Mrs. J. L. Mayfield of Columbia is visiting her sister, Mrs. Glenn Franklin.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Craft and children visited relatives in Honea Path, Sunday.

Mr. W. D. Beckam, William and Stella Beckam, and E. C. Attaway spent the week-end in Batesburg.

We regret to report that Mr. George Ellis has been ill for the past week. We are glad, however, to say that he is improving and hope that he will soon be able to be on the job again.

Mrs. B. W. Oxner was carried Monday to the Newberry Hospital where she will undergo an operation. Friends wish for her a speedy recovery.

The base ball season is almost upon us. The

in her life before, had she shown any resentment, and he was staggered.

"Pipe down, old lady!" he pleaded, as he caught her by the shoulders and forced her into a chair, where she burst into a storm of uncontrollable tears. Finally she had become quiet, and had been so since. Sid took her cold, calm silence for wifely obedience; and, now as he watched her preparing his late breakfast,—pink beans left over from Sunday, stale bread, a tin of syrup around which the flies were swarming, and chicory coffee—he could hardly believe that she had ever broken out in an ungovernable rage and had dared to strike him.

Mrs. Dave Dean entered the tent, a smile on her face and a cup in hand: "Here's the cup I borrowed from you" she said, handing it to Mrs. Lever. An unspoken message of understanding flashed between the two women. Mrs. Lever took the cup, filled it with coffee and sat it by her husband's plate with a bit of emphasis that was very expressive—but Sid was not observant, nor suspicious. The children had already eaten and were out at play.

"Dave on duty?" Sid asked as he sipped his coffee.

"Of course. Why didn't you go?"

Sid laughed and cast what he meant to be a teasing look at his wife:

"I calculated I'd better stick around here—specially after Judy cut such a surprising tantrum last night. Ha, ha! Some little wallop that! But I knew she just meant it for a love-lick! Eh Judy? Not mad with your old stick-in-the-mud are you?"

"You let me alone!" she flashed at him. "Don't speak to me. I simply despise you."

For a moment he ate in silence. Then: "Say, this is mighty strong coffee. Ought not to waste it like that. But I feel like I hadn't slept a bit, and maybe it will do me good."

"Sure there is nothing better than good strong coffee to keep one awake—and you do look sleepy and that's a fact," said Mrs. Dean. "If I were in your place I'd lie down and take another little snooze while the gang's away and things are quiet."

Presently Sid arose uncertainly, staggered to a cot and dropped down upon it with a sigh of contentment, and was soon sound asleep. The women stood for a few moments and looked at him, Mrs. Dean calm and collected, Mrs. Lever a bit frightened and uncertain.

"Are you sure it won't hurt him?" she whispered anxiously. "I don't want to really injure him."

"Absolutely sure," smiled Mrs. Dean. "There is no harm at all in those powders. He will sleep probably till noon, but no longer. Go call the children and we'll get busy carrying your things and mine out to the road. The truck can't come on these grounds you know, but will soon be here to get the things. Then it's freedom for you and me—and safety for your children. Sid won't dare come on the mill village."

"Did you get a house? Is it all arranged sure enough?" eagerly.

"Yes. I got my same house back; it's close to the mill, and there are lots of onions and turnip greens in the garden yet. Leave your old stove. Mine is a better one. If you hurry, you can go to work at noon. The children and I can fix up things. Ha, Ha! Dave thinks I'm somewhere in that mess! It was easy to slip away. Law, I'd rather die than be seen with that gang! It's disgraceful. And leave that cot he's on."

"The mill won't start till noon,—why are they in such a hurry to start picketing?"

"Oh, they are after making a big show to outsiders. I don't believe there are more than forty of the real old operatives in the whole bunch. But with all the loafers and stragglers that have come in, and that bunch of thugs from up North, they make quite a show, with everybody in their worst rags, the men dirty and unshaven and my man the worst looking in the whole lot. I think maybe he has gone crazy. Maybe he'll come to his senses when the beans give out—and your man too."

"I'll never take Sid back," affirmed Mrs. Lever. But Mrs. Dean only smiled and suggested that they get busy.

Alice did not attempt to go to work, but with her mother and Mrs. White, sat on the front porch and watched the picketers marching back and forth by the mill office, and heard them railing at operatives who went inside and on through the mill yard where they paused in defiant groups and glared at their tormenters outside. Some of the operatives had bags and baskets of lunch, preferring to eat inside, rather than wait till noon to come to work. They had been idle so long, and were anxious to get back to work.

"Count all who go in!" the picketers had been ordered. "We'll see and know who and how many cowards and yellow bellies there are."

The gates were not opened at all, and all who went inside passed through the office around which several policemen were on guard, making the way safe for those who wished to pass inside.

On the mill yard, the loyal employees spotlessly clean and with smiles of satisfaction on their faces, chatted together and tried to ignore the derisive yells of the strikers who peered through the fence and made faces, cursed and shook angry fists in the air.

Presently a surprised exclamation rang out. Some one had spied Judy Lever trying to get through the mob to the office, and the crowd with one accord surged forward to press her back.

"Police! Help!" She screamed angrily. "Let me by! I will work. You shall not stop me. Leave me alone."

"Get back—let the lady pass" stormed a policeman. "Clear the way." But it was as if he had spoken to the wind. The crowd surged against him, toppled him over, and his gun fell from his belt away out into the street, and heavy heels tread him into the dirt. Not a word was spoken. All was concentrated action. Mrs. Lever was one of their own. She was a traitor. They had fed and sheltered her. She must be kept back. The police-

boys are practicing each evening after work hours. A practice game was played with P. C. Freshmen of Clinton last Saturday afternoon and Goldville won with a score of 11 to 3.

The Boy Scout Troop held its regular meeting last evening. The new hut was opened and the occasion was celebrated with a weinie roast, followed by stunts given by the fellows themselves. Mr. Moorhead and Mr. Mitchell attended the meeting.

In the declamation contest at Clinton Hi yesterday, two of the Goldville boys won places. Hugh Holman won second place and Ralph Kelly third.

Misses Nellie Hamm and Lula Mae Attaway carried the children of their Sunday school classes to Flat Rock for a picnic on last Saturday afternoon.

Nobles—Hair

A wedding that came as a surprise to their friends was that of Miss Claudia Hair of Goldville and Mr. Hoyt Nobles, of Newberry. They were married Saturday, March 29th, at 7:00 p. m. Their friends wish them many years of happiness.

Death of Baby

Betty, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Johnson, died Friday morning, March 28th. We extend our sympathy to the parents.

COLUMBUS, GA.

Bibb City Woman's Club Attend Banquet in Macon

By Mrs. Guy Pittman, in Bibb Recorder

Business picked up before the break of day in a number of homes in Bibb City last Friday morning. Cooking and house cleaning were dispatched in no time at all, parting instructions were given to the unfortunate members of families who had to be left behind and 8 jolly members of the Bibb City Mamma's Club, each one carrying her nightie, powder puff and tooth-brush, assembled in front of the Bibb City school promptly at noon.

Soon a great number of cars appeared upon the scene and the happy ladies were carried to the terminal station by their devoted husbands and kind friends. Two ladies came rushing in at the last minute, white around the gills from fear that they might have been left behind.

Just here I feel it is my Christian duty to tell you the nice compliment passed on this crowd of ladies. A very distinguished gentleman residing in Columbus who was in the waiting room at the depot, taking a good look at us, remarked with great gusto that "never in all his life had he seen such a fine looking crowd of ladies." (All present agreed with the nice gentleman).

No Tears in Evidence

Bidding our loved ones and friends goodbye, without the sign of a tear in the eye of a club member, we took possession of the lovely coach chartered for us by Mr. Frank H. Naylor. This coach was spic and span and as comfortable as any chair car ever "rid" upon.

Just then we were hitched on to the engine and started backward toward Atlanta. We got scared then, thinking maybe the engineer didn't know where we wanted to go, but he evidently had been told by Mr. Harris or Mr. Layfield for he soon had us coming back in the right direction, and everybody was happy again.

When the conductor had finished taking up

the tickets, the real fun started. Everybody got to talking, yelling, laughing, and cutting up to beat the band.

As the train rolled along, we sang all the songs we knew from "Old Time Ligion" to "Mary Had a Little Lamb." Miss Gene Walker and Mrs. Bacon histed most of the songs and every part was carried from low alto to a high treble.

Gum is Saved

Mr. H. L. Abercrombie's parting gift to the ladies, two large boxes of chewing gum, was enjoyed to the fullest. When we grew tired of chewing, Miss Eva Gardner (who is always so thoughtful) collected each wad and saved it for future reference.

One gay sister (I won't mention her name) got so happy she cut a few fancy steps from one end to the other of the coach, her hair was rolled up and hanging down in a pig tail with a ribbon bow tied on it.

We were greeted in royal style at the depot by Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Pittman, Mr. Andrews, and a group of men with cars to take us to No. Two Auditorium, the scene of the banquet. Here we were greeted by Mrs. Taylor and other officials of the Bibb Manufacturing Company. We were welcomed also and taken in charge by the hospitable women of the Bibb organization of Macon.

On behalf of the Bibb City Woman's Club, I want to thank the officials of the Bibb, Mrs. Taylor, and each member of the Women's clubs of Macon for their charming hospitality extended during our stay with them. We want to thank also those who furnished us cars and opened their homes to us. We feel deeply indebted to all who carried us on the lovely sight-seeing trip the morning after the banquet.

We gathered at the Terminal Station at 1 o'clock and there upon the tracks found our faithful little coach patiently waiting for us. We had as much fun on our return trip as we had going over, Miss Ruby Johnston's father having presented the ladies with two great big boxes of peppermint candy, which was highly appreciated and enjoyed.

THE BEST PLACE

"Way down South in Caroline
Where we eat corn pone 'neath the long leaf
pine,
Collard greens and peas and grits
Where the dogs have fleas and running fits.
It's a grand old place, it is, you bet
Where a fellow can live and mostly set
I've been sittin' here most five years now
And I'll keep sittin' on, yea, bo, and how!
The best place to sit right on the map,
Is square in Carolina's lap.

"Am I late for the Chicago Express?"
"No, you are early; it is only 7 o'clock."
"How long will I have to wait?"
"Until tomorrow evening at 6:55."

Doctor: "Well, my little lady, have you any temperature this morning?"
Patient: "No, the nurse took it."

"I wonder what the cook made this pudding from."

"The cook book, I guess."

"Well, my guess is that he forgot to take the covers off the book."

man, disheveled, bruised and furious scrambled to safety.

Stand together. Hold to each other but keep hands off her. Push; shove; stand firm; pack. Don't give an inch. Surround her—oh they had been well taught and each knew exactly the move to make!

The women and girls were the worse. Even the policemen would hardly dare to handle them roughly, and they knew it. Besides, they had as much right on the street as anyone, and they would not be put off.

Mrs. Lever, was still struggling and another policeman rushed from the office to assist her, when she cried out defiantly:

"All right, if nothing else will do you, take that!" And with a wild sweep of a high flung hand, she showered them with flour and powdered cayenne pepper, and they fell back and over each other, fighting, sneezing, cursing and clawing at their eyes. Mrs. Lever got a little of her own dose, but with strength born of desperation she stumbled forward: a policeman came to her assistance, caught her hand and helped her to the office.

"Gosh," he laughed, as she wiped her eyes and tried to smile, "that's better than bullets! Little woman, you deserve a big reward for that."

Mr. Marco and Mr. Jones tried hard to keep back their smiles of approbation, while outside screams and threats to "get even" rent the air.

"The best part about it is that Sid got a good big dose," Mrs. Lever said with very evident satisfaction. "And Mr. Marco, I want you to see that he stays off the village," she added. "I'm going to work for my children, and not for him. I slipped off while he was asleep."

"We'll try our best to take care of you," he promised.

Mrs. Avery and Mrs. White were on the porch watching.

"What in the world is the matter, do you think?" Mrs. White asked as the mad crowd, sneezing, coughing, crying and dropping to the ground spread out and away from the office.

"I can't imagine, but it looks like pepper or ammonia. Pepper, I think, from the way they are acting. The woman who was trying so hard to get to the office must have done it," reflectively.

"That was Mrs. Sid Lever—the woman who was here last night to ask Mr. Marco to take her husband back to work," said Alice. "I guess he wouldn't come, and she did. Wonder how she got away, and where are her children?"

"Probably that little woman who talked last with Mr. Marco has them. You know she proposed to care for them if Mrs. Lever would work." Mrs. Avery replied.

"Well, those people are certainly in a desperate fix, judging from their wails of woe—but I'm not one bit sorry for them," declared Mrs. White. "I think I'll suggest red pepper to the New York police when I go home."

"But, when you go—you aren't going to stay are you?" Alice smiled roguishly.

(To Be Continued)